The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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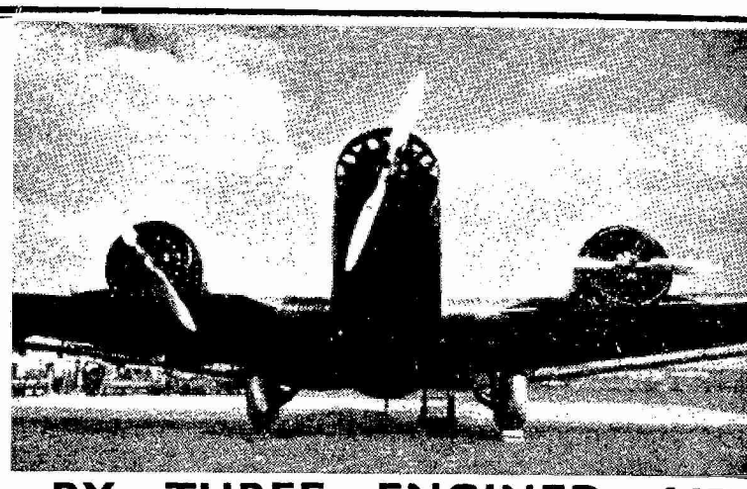

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8.45 *dep.*	Wenchow	*arr.*	12.45
10.05 *arr.*	Foochow	*dep.*	11.25
10.25 *dep.*	Foochow	*arr.*	11.05
11.35 *arr.*	Amoy	*dep.*	9.55
11.55 *dep.*	Amoy	*arr.*	9.35
12.55 *arr.*	Swatow	*dep.*	8.35
13.15 *dep.*	Swatow	*arr.*	8.15
15.00 *arr.*	Canton	*dep.*	6.30

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FALL TIME TABLE 1935

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7.45	Arr.	NANKING	Dep.	17.00
8.00	Dep.	NANKING	Arr.	16.50
10.40	Arr.	CHENGCHOW	Dep.	14.10
11.10	Dep.	CHENGCHOW	Arr.	13.40
13.20	Arr.	SIAN	Dep.	11.30
13.30	Dep.	SIAN	Arr.	11.00
16.30	Arr.	LANCHOW	Dep.	8.00
	Dep.	LANCHOW	Arr.	
	Arr.	SUCHOW	Dep.	
	Dep.	SUCHOW	Arr.	
	Arr.	HAMI	Dep.	
	Dep.	HAMI	Arr.	
	Arr.	URUMTCHI	Dep.	
	Dep.	URUMTCHI	Arr.	
	Arr.	TCHUKUCHAK	Dep.	

Tuesday & Friday — Wednesday & Saturday

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	Dep.	CHENGCHOW	Arr.	
	Arr.	HANKOW	Dep.	
	Dep.	HANKOW	Arr.	
	Arr.	CHANGSHA	Dep.	
	Dep.	CHANGSHA	Arr.	
	Arr.	CANTON	Dep.	

Tuesday & Friday — Thursday & Sunday

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10.00	Dep.	NINSHIA	Dep.	14.20
10.20	Dep.	NINSHIA	Arr.	14.00
12.20	Arr.	PAOTOW	Dep.	12.00

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Sian-Chengtu Line

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15.10	Dep.	HANCHUNG	Arr.	9.50
17.00	Arr.	CHENGTU	Dep.	8.00

Tues. & Fri. — Wed. & Sat.

NOTES: 1. This time table is effective on and after 25th September and is subject to change without notice.

2. Special figihts to other places can be arranged by special agreement.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

November 27, 1935
Stock Exchange — Business Done:-
Total Volume: 2,330,000 Shares

1934-35 High	1934-35 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Nov. 25	Last Sale Nov. 26
10	4¼	—	Adams Express	9¾	9⅝
149	110	4.00	American Can	142¼	140½
29½	20¼	0.40	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	29⅝	29¼
9¼	2	—	American & For. Power	7¾	7
42	14	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	29½	28
22	10½	—	American Radiator & S.S.	21½	20¾
158⅞	98⅝	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	158⅞	158¾
107	74¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	104½	104
21⅝	7⅛	—	American Waterworks	20¼	19⅝
25⅛	8	—	Anaconda Copper	24⅞	24⅝
57½	35¾	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	58⅝	52⅞
44½	15	—	Auburn	40½	38⅝
18	7¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	16⅝
51¾	21⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	49¼	49⅝
16¼	6½	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	13¼	12⅞
18⅝	8⅝	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	11⅝	11¼
110⅛	45¾	—	Case, J. I.	103½	99¾
60	26½	1.00	Caterpillar Tr.	58	56⅝
37⅝	20¼	1.40	Chase National Bank	37⅝	37¼
57⅝	36	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	57¾	57
52½	37⅛	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¾	51
89	31	1.00	Chrysler	86⅝	84½
15⅝	3⅝	0.20	Columbia Gas & Electric	14⅛	14
23⅞	16¼	0.60	Coml. Solvents	21	20¼
3⅛	0⅝	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	2⅛	2⅛
34¾	15⅞	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	33	32
10⅛	6¼	0.50	Consolidated Oil	10	9¾
28⅛	15⅛	0.25	Continental Oil	27	26⅝
78⅜	60	3.00	Corn Products	71⅛	70⅛
34⅝	17⅛	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	32⅛	32⅝
145¼	86⅝	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	140	136½
20⅜	3¼	—	Electric Bond & Share	15⅞	15¼
40¾	20¼	0.20	General Electric	38½	37⅝
37¼	30	1.80	General Foods	33⅜	33⅝
58⅞	26⅝	2.00	General Motors	56⅞	56
39⅛	15¾	1.00	General Railway Signal	39⅛	37
2⅛	14⅝	1.20	Gold Dust	21¼	20½
26¾	15¾	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	21¼	20⅜
64	44	1.00	Humble Oil	58⅞	58¼
39¼	22¼	1.00	International Nickel	39	38¾
13⅝	5⅝	—	International Tel. & Tel.	12⅞	12¼
98⅛	38¼	0.25	Johns Manville	95½	93½
29	13¾	0.60	Kennecott	28¼	27⅝
54⅛	31¼	2.00	Loew's Inc.	54⅛	53
36⅛	18½	1.20	Lorillard	25⅞	25⅝
94⅝	55	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	91½	91½
39½	21¾	—	Montgomery Ward	37⅝	37
34	18½	1.00	National City Bank	34	33⅝
19⅛	12¼	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	19¼	19
34	23½	2.60	National Distillers	30⅝	30
14⅝	4⅜	0.60	National Power & Lt.	10⅛	10
27⅜	12¼	—	New York Central	27	26⅝
27⅝	9	1.00	North American	26⅝	25⅝
30½	18½	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	29¼	29¼
55⅞	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	51½	51
7¼	3½	—	Packard Motors	6½	6⅝
84⅝	57¼	2.00	Penney, J.C.	81	80
30½	17¼	0.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	30¼	29½
37¼	13¾	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	34½	34
46¼	20⅜	2.40	Public Serv. of N.J.	43⅞	43⅞
12½	4	—	Radio Corporation	11⅝	11¼
58	43¼	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	57⅞	58¼
55⅞	22	—	Schenley	50⅝	50⅞
67¾	31	2.00	Sears Roebuck	65	63⅞
15⅜	10⅝	0.30	Socony-Vacuum	12⅞	12⅝
27	10⅝	1.50	Southern California Edison	25½	25¼
24¼	12¾	—	Southern Pacific	24¼	23⅝
19½	12½	0.80	Standard Brands	15⅛	15
9¼	1¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	5⅝	5⅝
50⅛	35⅝	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	48¾	48⅝
67⅞	58¾	3.80	Sterling Products	66⅝	65¼
36¾	23¾	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	33	31⅜
13⅜	4⅞	0.30	Transamerica	12⅝	11⅛
74⅞	44	1.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	71¼	70⅞
111½	82⅛	6.00	Union Pacific	104	104½
21¼	9⅞	—	United Aircraft (New)	21½	20½
12⅛	4½	—	United Airline Trans.	12¼	12
7⅝	1⅛	—	United Corporation	7⅝	7⅛
18¼	9¼	1.00	United Gas Improvement	17¾	17⅜
72⅝	51	2.00	Universal Leaf	72⅝	72¼
49½	35¼	2.00	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	47½	47
17¼	9⅛	—	U. S. Rubber	15	14½
50½	27½	—	U. S. Steel	48¾	48⅜
21⅝	11¼	—	Vanadium	20	19¾
9¼	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	9	8¾
98¼	32⅝	0.50	Westinghouse Electric	93⅛	91½

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Formerly Millard's Review

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EXPLANATION OF AT LEAST ONE JAPANESE INCIDENT

EARLY in October considerable excitement was created in Shanghai by a report which appeared in the local Japanese newspapers alleging that a serious anti-Japanese movement had broken out at Wenchow, a small port on the southern coast of Chekiang province. It was alleged (see *The Review*, Oct. 5, Page 153) by a Japanese businessman who had been in the port recently that the city was in the grip of a ferocious "blood and iron" society which was spreading anti-Japanese terror and that the campaign was being led by the chief of the local public safety bureau who previously had been active in the Nanking Kuomintang. The Japanese merchant claimed he had received a threatening letter warning him not to return to the port; that no Japanese goods could be sold; that a Chinese had been arrested for merely speaking to a Japanese. The *Shanghai Mainichi*, organ of the office of the Japanese Military Attache in Shanghai demanded that "appropriate steps" be taken to punish those responsible for the anti-Japanese sentiment, and since this occurred as Japanese gunboats were threatening two other Chinese ports, Swatow and Hankow, it added considerably to the confusion and apprehension.

It now develops that what occurred at Wenchow was quite different from the version brought back to Shanghai by the Japanese businessman and published in the local Japanese newspapers. The Japanese merchant was named Nakaya Hisao who once operated a shop in Wenchow. He had, however, closed his shop and gone away leaving numerous debts which he owed to the local Chinese businessmen. He apparently had gone back to Wenchow late in September, hoping to re-establish himself, but due to his previous business methods was unsuccessful. The threatening letter which the Japanese merchant claimed he had received from the "blood and iron" society was finally turned over to the Chinese authorities who investigated it and found it to be a forgery and that the Chinese police official in Wenchow had had nothing whatever to do with it. It was thus determined that the so-called anti-Japanese campaign in southern Chekiang province was a figment in the imagination of a Japanese merchant who had

failed in business. Another Japanese merchant who went to Wenchow later made a statement to the Chinese that he had been according every courtesy and protection.

One wonders how many other incidents which the Japanese complain about are based on equally flimsy evidence. Several days ago the *Evening Post* commented in humorous vein on the recent Japanese allegations that Chinese school children threw stones at Japanese schoolboys, which caused a European, long resident in China to inquire why it was that Chinese school children displayed so much courage while Chinese grownups, particularly officials appear to be terrorized even at the thought if meeting a Japanese. There were four "incidents" involving Japanese noted in the local newspapers on Sunday, Nov. 24, which bore out the contention that most Japanese charges of "anti" sentiment are imaginary: Incident No. 1, involving a report of a controversy between a Japanese and a Chinese shop-keeper on Rue du Consulat was found not to have happened at all, as no one appeared to know anything about it when the police arrived. Incident No. 2 involved the arrest of a Chinese "hooligan" who allegedly had uttered a profane statement when a truckload of armed Japanese sailors passed along Chapoo road in the Hongkew section. The Chinese, after being detained in the Japanese barrack on North Szechuen road, was handed over to the Settlement police. Incident No. 3 concerned a Japanese schoolboy in the Commercial school who phoned the police claiming he had been attacked and beaten and his bicycle damaged by Chinese. Police who investigated found there was no truth whatever to the charge which had been framed by the school boy for the purpose of getting his name in the papers. In the fourth case it was charged that "loafers" had congregated in front of Shanghai, No. 5 Japanese cotton mill and were trying to dissuade Chinese from working for the Japanese mill. Two of those arrested were dismissed for lack of evidence while the others were handed over to the Chinese authorities for further investigation. The Japanese also reported that anti-Japanese slogans in the Chinese language had been written in black ink on a wall in Kiangsi road. It was probably the work of children, but whether it was done by children or someone of mature mind, neither the chalk marks nor any or all of the other incidents combined constituted provocation for war or the seizure of a province!

Since the foregoing was written two other "serious" incidents have been exploited in the Japanese newspapers, both of which contained humorous elements, that is, humorous for those who possess a sense of humor. On Nov. 24 the Japanese notified the authorities of the French Concession that a Japanese named Jirohachi Kondo, 32 years of age, had been robbed of $11,860 by a Chinese shopkeeper. Upon investigation it was discovered that the Japanese had been subjected to a form of treatment popularly termed "hi-jacking" in the United States. It seems Kondo and some Japanese associates were trying to purchase silver illegally for smuggling out of China in violation of the Chinese Government's regulations. He had been informed that the silver was obtainable at a certain shop. He apparently handed over his money and was told to wait while the shopkeeper sent his assistant for the silver. Later Kondo, who claimed he was slugged by a Chinese, realized he had been tricked and notified the Japanese consulate.

The other case was somewhat similar in that it also involved an attempt to smuggle silver out of Shanghai on a Japanese ship. According to the account in the *North-China Daily News* a Japanese youth named Mitsuyoshi Doi, 18 years old, accompanied his employer Shinko Yoko, a wool dealer to a ship in the harbor for the purpose of buying $700 in silver coins. As they were leaving the ship with the money Chinese detectives seized young Doi and took him to the police station. When the Japanese protested against Doi's detention the Chinese apologized, explaining that Doi was mistaken for a Chinese.

Senator King on the China and Ethiopian Issues and the Philippine Problem

SENATOR William H. King of Utah, not always a supporter of the New Deal, but an influential member of the Democratic party nevertheless, was the only member of the shipload of senators and representatives who went to Manila who had anything worthwhile to say about the fundamental issues involved in the Sino-Japanese controversy. In his address before the American University Club in Shanghai on Nov. 25 Senator King didn't come out and say flatly that the principles involved in the Ethiopian and Manchurian issues were similar, hence it was inevitable that sanctions would ultimately have to be invoked against Japan similar to the case of Italy and the League. But Senator King indicated that he understood the issues which not only involved the League due to Japan's violation of the Covenant, but that he also understood the similar problem confronting the United States because of Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact.

In an "off the record" conversation, following his speech, the Senator ventured the opinion that one important reason why Ethiopia had been able to stimulate League action where China had failed, was due to the fact that the Ethiopians were putting up such stubborn resistence, whereas the impression prevailed over the world that the Chinese people were not united on the question of opposing Japanese aggression. In other words, China had not been able to inspire support as had been the experience with Ethiopia, because

Chinese resistence against external aggression was not unified. He expressed the hope that political unity might soon be achieved in order that China's rich heritage from the past might be preserved and that China's program of modernization of the past decade might be carried out. The luncheon-meeting of the University Club was presided over by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court and was attended by some 200 Chinese and American graduates of educational institutions in the United States.

Prefacing his remarks with the statement that no government can achieve immortality and that the greatest nations sometimes become inert, Senator King declared that a nation must advance if it would withstand the ravages of time. There must be spiritual and cultural progress with the nation as with the individual. He said he had voted for the League because its underlying purpose was to prevent world domination by military power. But the League's efforts were not altogether successful; today the nations of the world are spending from $5,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 annually upon armament. Why can't we get together and solve these problems and expend a considerable portion of this vast sum of money in education, sanitation, culture and in the eradication of misery and sorrow from the world?

But of specific interest here was his statement that China had been faithful to her pledge at Geneva; that China had always played her part in the creation of a better world order. But the League had not functioned as its friends had hoped; powerful nations had left the body and refused to join. But today the League was doing its best to stop the conflict in Africa, trying to help a small nation which was being attacked by a stronger power which wanted the territory and was using bombs, poison gas and tanks in the accomplishment of its ambitions. China also is a member of the League and of special interest to Americans is also a member of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact. "It is unnecessary to quote the terms of the Nine-Power Treaty," declared Senator King, "you are familiar with the conditions which compel the signatory powers to uphold China's territorial and administrative integrity." Later on he again called attention to China's adherence to the League Covenant and her signature to the Nine-Power Treaty and Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact. China, along with the others declared their intention of abjuring war; they agreed to settle complications by peaceful means. But in its first supreme test the League did not function as it had been hoped. It was unfortunate that certain nations of influence left the League, but now the League with renewed life is seriously trying to settle the complications over Ethiopia. Let us hope it will be successful in bringing peace and that precedents established will ultimately bring world unity and peace—world progress through peace providing opportunities for education and culture open to all. Why does the world stand for these greedy manifestations of military power?

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According to a message by the *United Press* from Washington which was published in Shanghai on Nov. 19, Senator King's remarks regarding America's moral obligations to defend the Philippines had met with a mixed reception among Administration officials in Washington. Senator King, in the course of an interview in Manila, declared that the United States owes a moral obligation to defend the Philippines, even after the expiration of the 10-year probationary period. In this connection Senator King pointed out the desirability of getting a general agreement on the part of nations about the Pacific which would guarantee Philippine independence. The refusal of any power to agree, declared the Senator, would imply sinister intentions. He then stated his determination to introduce a resolution into the Senate providing for the launching of a movement for common guarantees by the United States, the agreement to include Japan, China Soviet Russia and other countries. He said, however, that he had not gone into the matter of provisions for dealing with violations of such an agreement. That the granting of independence has already brought up unexpected problems was evident in the response to Senator King's statement by Washington officialdom, some contending that America's responsibilities ended at the conclusion of the 10-year period, which will be 1946. Others insisted, however, that while a moral responsibility to protect the Philippines did exist, that the attendant circumstances would have an important bearing on the decision of the United States whether or not to dispatch military forces to the Islands in the event of an emergency. It was pointed out that a decided anti-war spirit now prevailed in the United States and sentiment would be against further commitments. However, the feeling was general that it would be better to await the report of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former U. S. Chief-of-Staff who is now in Manila at the head of a military mission which is investigating the problem of defense.

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The well known French newspaper *Intransigeant* declared on Nov. 18, the day that sanctions were invoked against Italy, that the center of interest in the Paris press had suddenly switched from the Italo-Ethiopian war to the Far East. The paper declared, "A conflict much graver than the struggle between Italy and Ethiopia has been kindled in the Far East and we wonder whether the League of Nations hasn't another great occasion for intervention . . . Will there be two rules, one for Africa and another for Asia." Another Paris paper, *The Midi*, remarked that while Europe is paralyzed by the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, another people feverishly pursue their policy of expansion."

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Sometime ago we called attention to a statement of an unnamed spokesman of the Administration at Washington which appeared in a *United*

Press message to the effect that "the strategic frontier of the United States lies toward Asia, where the U. S. Fleet is at present concentrated, instead of in the Mediterranean, to which the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities have largely diverted public interest in recent months." In addition to the foregoing, the *United Press* carried a further message of special interest to this part of the world referring to the definition of aggressor nations,

Washingon, Nov. 12.

Diplomats here said to-day that a portion of President Roosevelt's Armistice Day speech which was generally overlooked may provide the world with a new basis for the definition of aggressor nations.

The phrase was the declaration of the President that the United States intends to consider that war is occurring "when armed invasion and the resulting killing of human life takes place."

Under this definition, it was pointed out, the Japanese occupation of Manchukuo would have constituted open warfare. Furthermore, a repetition of hostilities at Shanghai or in north China would be regarded as war.

Under existing neutrality laws, the United States would be required immediately to invoke the protective features of such legislation, including an embargo on shipments of armament and prohibition of travel by American citizens on ships of the belligerent nations.

Experts said that a nation instigating an invasion would be automatically considered an aggressor.

Japanese Troops Protect Northern "Autonomists" as Break-Up Starts

Reports from Peiping and Tientsin on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 28, stated that Japanese troops had seized practically all important railway junctions in North China, the announced object being to prevent transfer of rolling stock southward where it might be used by the Central Government to suppress the North China "autonomy movement."

THE Imperial Japanese Army came out in the open as a supporter of the so-called "autonomous" movement in North China, early on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 27, by seizing the Chinese railway station and junction at Fengtai, located a short distance south of Peiping. The place is important because all trains between Peiping and Tientsin, Peiping and Hankow, pass through this point. The Japanese occupied the station and adjoining railway yards at 5 o'clock in the morning, shortly afterward issuing a semi-official statement to the effect that their action was taken in the course of "maneuvers" which they were trying to make as realistic as possible and that the station would be handed back to the Chinese authorities following the conclusion of the military movements. Some 90 Japanese soldiers participated in the action. On the preceding day, Nov. 26, the Japanese garrison within their embassy compound in Peiping was increased by some 500 reinforcements which arrived in special trains carrying full war equipment including light and heavy machineguns, horses, etc. It was stated that these troops had been sent from the Tangshan area to the north of Tientsin. At the same time there were rumors in Peiping of further and heavier Japanese troop movements from Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall touches the sea and at Kupeikow Pass in the Wall, which is on the main road connecting Peiping and Chengteh, capital of Japanese controlled Jehol. For several weeks the Japanese garrisons at the various passes in the Wall have been gradually increased, the number at Shanhaikwan being estimated at 12,000.

The Japanese occupation of Fengtai station constituted unmistakable proof, for those who wanted more proof, of Japan's program of outright political domination of North China. Sometime ago a number of Japanese bankers and economists, including experts connected with the South Manchuria Railway, reported to Tokyo that it would be impossible to carry out the economic program which the army had outlined without establishing political control. How far south Japanese domination will extend is not yet certain, but the Yellow River which bisects Suiyuan and provides a western and southern border for Shansi, and a southern border for Hopei and Shantung (here the Japanese refer to the old bed of the Yellow River) provides a natural border for the territory which the Japanese have mapped out as a sister puppet state to Manchukuo. In other words the Japanese have decided to cut off Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Suiyuan and Chahar from the Central Government at Nanking. As these lines were written they had succeeded only in creating an "autonomous" area consisting of some 25 hsien or counties, located entirely within the demilitarized zone.

Yin Ju-keng, Chinese commissioner of the demilitarized zone, a member of the so-called Huang Fu faction of Japanese returned students, was the first official directly connected with the National Government to desert China and join the Japanese camp. Yin was recommended to the now defunct Peiping Political Council by Gen. Huang Fu, former chairman of the Council and previously had been active as an interpreter and go-between in the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai early in 1932. Whether other officials in the North will follow Yin Ju-keng's precedent is not known. Gen. Shang Chen, chairman of Hopei province, announced his resignation on Nov. 27, holding himself responsible for the failure to check the autonomy movement. Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan, garrison commander at Peiping and Tientsin, whom the Japanese have been hoping would lead the autonomy movement, was still non-commital in his attitude when these lines were written. However, it was thought that his action earlier in the week in going to Tientsin for a conference with Japanese military officers and his later dispatch of telegrams to Generals Han Fu-chu (Shantung) and Shang Chen at Peotingfu inviting them to come to Peiping for a discussion of the autonomy issue were not without significance. According to reports in the local papers Generals Sung Chien-yuan and Shang Chen have been working at cross-purposes, each requesting the other to take action suppressing the autonomy movement within the demilitarized zone which was initiated by Yin Ju-keng. As a matter of fact neither possessed courage to act in the face of the warning issued by the commander of the Japanese troops in North China, that any move against Yin would be regarded as an infringement of the Tangku Truce.

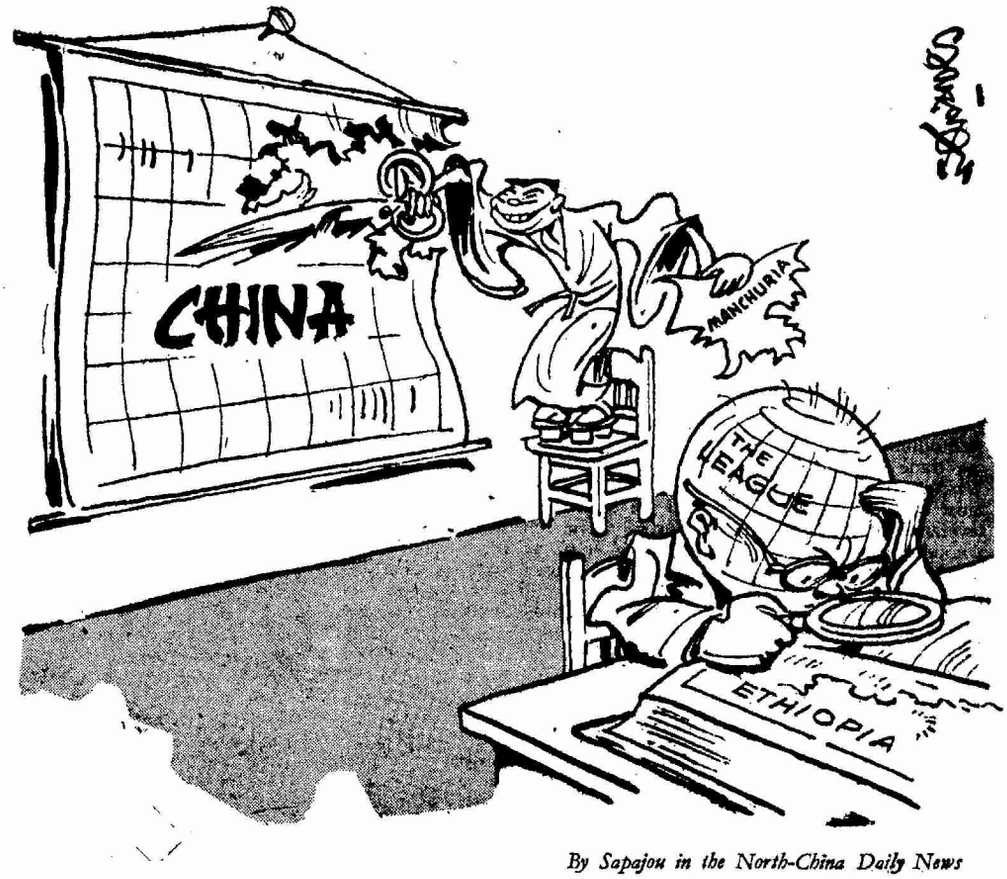
But details of movements, statements and action of individual Chinese officials are no longer of special consequence in the face of the larger issue of the break-up of North China. It is useless now to talk of sending troops into North China when such action would constitute a violation of agreements which the Chinese military authorities in North China signed with the Japanese military authorities whereby they obligated China not to send troops into Hopei province. The doom of North China was sealed first by the Tangku Truce which bound China to create the demilitarized zone embracing all of Hopei province between a line connecting Peiping and Tientsin and the Great Wall and thence extending northward into Chahar province. When China signed another agreement with the Japanese military authorities last summer (Ho Ying-chin—Umetsu pact) that constituted the second seal upon China's relinquishment of North China to Japan because that agreement bound the Central Government not to send troops into Hopei province and also surrendered to Japan the right of veto on the appointment of Chinese officials in the North.

Thus when China discontinued the policy of resistence to Japanese aggression, following the fighting in the vicinity of the Great Wall early in 1933 and adopted a policy of non-resistence and compromise, it merely had the effect of prolonging the process of Japanese occupation of Chinese territory. By following her usual methods of bribery, intrigue and intimidation Japan has added to her continental domain a further immense area of Chinese territory, the exact borders of which are not yet fixed, but which will, ultimately, be fixed by the Imperial Japanese Army without regard to the wishes of the authorities of China. And, of tremendous significance is the fact that Japan has been able to take over this important North China territory without the loss of a single soldier, that is, since the signing of the Tangku Truce on May 31, 1933. Prior to that Japan suffered heavy losses in the fighting in the vicinity of the Great Wall and at Shanghai, her total killed being approximately 10,000.

Japanese military policy concerned with the creation of the "autonomous" area in the North was indicated in the following from the *Yomiuri Shimbun* (Tokyo), Nov. 20:

1. The new regime in North China represents an autonomy movement born naturally on the basis of popular will of the people. This is clear judging from the circumstances under which it has been brought about. The Nanking Government had adopted the policy of co-operating with Soviet Russia and permitting Communism to creep into China and of opposing Japan. This policy had placed the populace in North China in a more trying position and earned the antipathy of the populace. The currency reform subsequently effected by the Nanking Government proved another stimulus of the autonomy movement. The North China leaders, shouldering the responsibility for the popular cry for detaching North China from Nanking influence, are about to establish a new regime independent of Nanking. The Japanese Army therefore gives goodwill assistance to the movement. So long as the new regime pursues a clear policy of combatting Communism and seeking friendship with Japan and Manchukuo, the Japanese Army does not spare its positive assistance for the new regime.

NEW LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY



By Sapajou in the North-China Daily News

2. It is not our concern whether the Nanking Government will or will not recognize the new situation, and therefore, the Japanese Army regards that the Nanking Government is free to offer military impeachment against the new regime. But the Japanese Army will not allow the Nanking troops to invade Hopei Province or seize the railway between Peiping and Tientsin as the former would violate the Tangku and the Umetsu-Ho Ying-chin agreement and the Boxer agreement. If the Central army of Nanking clashes with the troops of the new regime in Shantung, for instance, and disturbs peace and order in the area, the Japanese Army will carry out 'armed protection' to the Japanese residents and Japan's rights and interests, as Japan did before, because many Japanese residents reside there.

3. Some sections are understood to be charging that the present new regime movement is a precursor of a second Manchukuo or annexation by Manchukuo, but this charge is entirely a groundless suspicion. The Japanese Army has no desire but that the new autono-

mous regime will co-operate with Japan and Manchukuo in the spirit of co-operation between Japan, Manchukuo and China; exclude the exploitation policy as adopted by the Kuomintang; prevent the spread of Communism and achieve co-existence and co-prosperity between Japan, Manchukuo and China.

How the World Views Japan's Moves in North China

A *Havas* message from London Nov. 20 stated that the present situation in the Far East is causing more concern in some quarters than the Italo-Abyssinian issue. While commenting on the subject, political quarters in the British capital said that Great Britain is hardly likely to adopt a stern attitude in the Far East, since she realizes the impossibility of taking any efficient steps with a view to protesting against Japan's action there. These quarters point out in addition that Britain's determination to carry out with success the enforcement of sanctions against Italy is partly caused by the desire to strengthen the authority of the League of Nations in case pressure would eventually have to be brought to bear upon Japan or, for that matter, also Germany. London was expected to content itself at the present time with resistance to Japan's policy, through support of China's monetary reform scheme.

The *Manchester Guardian* Nov. 20 commented: "The brains which direct the policy of the Japanese Army believe that only by upsetting semi-independent states can Japan dam the great river of Soviet influence before it reaches the Pacific. Their model is Great Britain and Europe—an island state and balance of power. Hence, Japan is doubly anxious to secure control of the Mongolian steppes, which hold the political balance between Russian and Japanese dominion. It is not likely that there will be any opposition from Great Britain, the United States or the League of Nations. They 'sold the pass' in 1931 and now are too busy holding another, to bother about China."

The London *Daily Telegraph* Nov. 20 commented: "If, under Japanese tutelage, the newly-declared independent provinces are well administered, their people might have a happier existence and the trade interests of other countries should certainly not suffer. Whatever makes for peace, order and prosperity throughout China must be welcome to us, but can we expect such effects from the severance of the northern provinces? The scheme is obviously a counter-attack on the growing unity of China. For some time, Nanking and Canton have been drawing closer together, and the Kuomintang Congress is hammering out a policy of cooperation between the Center and the Southwest. It is natural that Japanese militarists should desire to interfere, but their methods may well effect the opposite of what they intend."

The *London Times* Nov. 22 said: "The hitch in the plans of the Japanese militarists, may postpone, though it will hardly prevent, the next step towards what they conceive to be their destiny—Asia. It is hard to reconcile the Japanese plan with their pledges in the 1922 Washington Treaty. Whether one province or five secedes, the Chinese Central Government will have every reason to resent what is tantamount to a military coup d'etat, prejudicial to its sovereignty and damaging to its prestige."

A *United Press* message from Washington Nov. 17 said:—"Administration officials watched the Sino-Japanese crisis with increased misgivings, but with a growing conviction that at present there is little that the world can do to stop the extension of Japanese hegemony in the north of China. The absolute extent of United States activity in the present situation, it is believed, would be the dispatching of a note to the Japanese Foreign Office reminding Japan that she had signed the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing the Administrative integrity of China. Even this mild form of protest, however, is not certain to be made. Officials consider that at present there is no military or naval force in the world which is in a position to challenge the Japanese programme. The British fleet is now concentrated in the Mediterranean, and the United States has repeatedly intimated that it has no intention of becoming embroiled in some other nation's war."

A *Havas* message from London Nov. 23 said that reports that the possibility of applying economic sanctions against Japan had been discussed in the course of a meeting Nov. 20 between the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull and the British Ambassador to Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay, were categorically denied in London official quarters. Such a suggestion, these quarters added, would be illogical since the latest developments of China's policy toward Japan have been aiming at the conclusion of an agreement with Tokyo. Meanwhile, great importance was attached by political observers in the American capital to the conversation between Mr. Hull and Sir Ronald, which chiefly dwelt on Japan's action in North China. The United States Government's attitude in the matter, however, has not been definitely fixed yet.

Japanese Goods to Be Camouflaged "Manchukuo Made"?

The *New York Times* states that U.S. manufacturers who are fighting Japanese competition are considerably disturbed by reports that Japanese producers intend to overcome opposition to their exports by producing goods in Manchukuo and shipping them to the United States under the label "Made in Manchukuo."

Vice President Garner's Party Calls Here Enroute Home

Vice President Garner and many other members of the official American delegation to the Philippine inauguration ceremony passed through Shanghai Nov. 25 on the s.s. *President Jefferson* on their way back to the United States. Mr Garner refused all invitations of entertainment and was even more taciturn than on his trip south. Several members of the party expressed their views quite frankly. Ernest W. Gibson, senator from Vermont, expressed the opinion in an interview that the relinquishing of American rule in the Philippines is a threat to world peace and an economic mistake. "The Japanese are moving in where we are moving out. Now that the Philippines have their independece I believe that they are going to find very great difficulty in making the grade as a nation," Senator Gibson commented.

William H. King, Senator from Utah, addressed the American University Club, in a speech in which he emphatically endorsed bimetallism as the best means of solving the world's financial ills. He made an earnest plea for closer understanding between the Orient and the Occident. China has accomplished much in recent years, Senator King pointed out, and it is clear that the day is at hand when instead of building walls against each other America and China are building bridges. Pointing to China's great contributions in the past in literature, art, and science, the speaker stressed his belief that the Chinese people could not have endured 4,000 years without an innate ability and great intellectual genius.

Following the speech Senator William H. King called on T. V. Soong, chairman of the board of directors and permanent member of the standing committee of the National Economic Council, at the latter's private home on Route Ghisi, and later on Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, at the latter's home on Rue Herve de Sieyes.

Senator Nye Will Meet Japanese Leaders in Tokyo

A telegram from Tokyo stated that Senator Gerald P. Nye, Chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, and a member of the Congressional party, was to attend a quiet dinner on November 29 at the home of Russel Durgin, Y.M.C.A. official in Tokyo, where he will discuss general Far Eastern questions with Etsujiro Uehara, vice-Speaker of the Lower House of the Japanese Diet, Dr. Yasaka Takagi, of the Imperial University, and other Japanese leaders.

Trial of F.J. Raven and Associates Postponed Until January 3

Dr. George Sellett, former U.S. District Attorney, has been appointed special assistant to District Attorney Watson to prosecute in the trial of Messrs. Frank Jay Raven, John Warner Brown and Alfred Hamilton Driscoll on criminal charges growing out of the collapse of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation. An order was made by the U.S. Court for China Nov. 27 postponing the trial until January 3.

Dr. Sellett has already taken his oath. New informations will be filed to replace the old ones, for which a *nolle prosequi* has been filed. The trial was postponed owing to the fact, that due to absence from Shanghai and also illness, Mr. Watson had not been able to give the case the necessary attention.

J. F. Raven Nov. 27 filed a petition asking for an order to grant him a full discharge from all debts against his estate. An affidavit filed by R. T. Evans, his counsel, disclosed that his fee is to be $10,000 payable in advance, covering services up to July 27, 1937.

Seven-and-a-Half Percent Dividend to Be Paid

Frank L. Hough, liquidator of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, announced this week that he would pay depositors and other creditors some time during next month a seven and-a-half percent installment of the amounts due them.

Japanese Wreaths for Gen. Li Yuan-hung, Twice President of China

Wreaths from Koki Hirota, Japan's Foreign Minister, and Akira Ariyoshi, Ambassador to China, were presented at Hankow Nov. 22 by Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General to the National Funeral Committee for Gen. Li Yuan-hung, twice the President of China. An elaborate funeral for Gen. Li was held at the Feng Tung Temple, on the outskirts of Wuchang, on the morning of Nov. 24. Mr. Miura attended the funeral, accompanied by his staff.

Chinese Delegates Arrive in Yunnan to Fix Burma Boundary

Messrs. Liang Yu-kao and Yin Ming-te, members of the Sino-British Commission for the Demarcation of the Yunnan-Burma Boundary, reached Chinkang, western Yunnan, Nov. 23 after a three-week journey from the provincial capital.

Nations Generally Loath to Include Oil Products in Sanctions Against Italy

SHALL the sanctions to be applied against Italy include oil products, particularly gasoline and fuel oil? That is the "burning" question which now faces the members of the League of Nations. The present indications are that the sanctions will *not* include these products, the reasons being the following: Although the United States Government has warned its citizens not to sell or deliver oil products to either of the belligerents, the American oil companies have decided to ignore the warning and take the risk. The American Seaman's Union backed up the Government's wishes in the matter, but various ships, including some under the American flag, have been leaving American ports during the past week, manned by non-union crews, loaded with oil destined for Africa. The U.S. Government has stated that it will give no protection either to the cargo or to the men engaged in such trade. This declaration by the United States Government constitutes, it may be mentioned in passing, the scrapping of the doctrine of the Freedom of the Seas, firmly insisted on by the late President Wilson, and which at one time in the World War period almost brought on a war between the United States and England—in all likelihood this would have been the result except that Germany raised the much greater issue of unrestricted sinkings by submarines. The four principal oil supplying countries of the world are the United States, Soviet Russia, Venezuela and Rumania. The American situation has already been noted. The Soviets have announced that they will only include oil in the sanctions provided all the others do so. There this matter rests for the present as all oil supplying countries continue to send oil to the war zone.

The Italian compaign against Ethiopia has slowed up considerably during the week. Reports reaching Addis Ababa from neutral observers at Harar seem to establish beyond doubt that the Abyssinian forces on the southern front have recaptured large stretches of the territory occupied by the Italians and have made further progress particularly along the Fafan River, the Italians retiring without offering any resistance. The sudden change of the situation is due, in the opinion of *Trans Ocean*, to the fact that the Italian Supreme Command realized the danger which was threatening the army's vanguard and decided to shorten the unduly extended Italian lines. The incidence of continuous cloudbursts in Ogaden, which have converted the entire province into a veritable lake of mud and which have much affected the state of health of the Europeans commanding the native troops, in extreme cases so seriously that they no longer could properly attend to their duties, is also believed to have influenced the Italian High Command's decision to withdraw.

Soviets Reply Frankly to Italy on Questions of Sanctions

M. Litvinov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, replying verbally to the Italian Ambassador in Moscow, Nov. 21, regarding the imposing of sanctions on Italy, among other things stated:—"The Soviet Government considers incorrect the assertion that Abyssinia should be an exception and should not enjoy all the rights which the League of Nations grants to its other members. From the viewpoint of the Soviet Government, all members of the League must enjoy full equality in case of attack, independent of racial and other distinctions. A different line of conduct would mean a negation of the principles of the League of Nations, a negation of collective organization of security, the encouragement of aggression in the future and the negation of the possibility of the manifestation of international solidarity for the cause of the maintenance and consolidation of general peace, which is the basis of the Soviet Government's policy and for the sake of which it entered the League of Nations."

American Oil Boat Leaves California for Africa Despite Government's Warning

Despite the warning issued by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that the crews of freighters with war supplies consigned to the war zone would have to travel at their own risk, the freighter *Oregon* sailed for Italian Somaliland from San Pedro, California, Nov. 22 with a cargo of 36,000 drums of aviation petrol. The Oregon is manned by a non-union crew, Unionists having refused to sail although they were offered a bonus of 50 per cent.

Netherlands Builds Submarines to Strengthen Far Eastern Fleet

The Netherland has taken the first step in building up its defence forces with the decision to build two modern submarines. They are destined for her East Indian fleet and will be of the "K" class, like the KXVIII, holder of the world's long-distance record. The KXVIII recently completed a 23,000 mile round-the-world trip. The strengthening of the East Indian fleet follows the visit of Col. Ferwerda, its new commander, to the United States, where he has been studying craft for the naval air arm. It is held in Amsterdam that the situation in the Pacific is so delicate that adequate defence measures are imperative.

American Pacifists Are Confounded by Italo-Ethiopian War

Arthur Young, correspondent of the *Chekiai Agency* in America, writes, *inter alia*, as follows:

"The American pacifists, who have obviously deserted China in place of public espousal of Japanese friendship as the surer way of ensuring peace in the Far East, are once more in the American limelight. The European crisis, resulting from the Italo-Ethiopian war, has thrown them into a national huddle and debate. How to act to make the world safe and pacific is the outstanding question that baffles and confounds those passionately eager to keep the United States out of war.

"Officially, there is little question that the national sentiment of the United States is pacifistic. The speed with which Congress in the last closing sessions rushed through its mandatory neutrality bill, and the recent public declarations of Cordell Hull, "acting President" during Mr. Roosevelt's absence from the White House on a cruising expedition and Mr. Garner's visit to the Philippines to attend the Island's inaugural fete, bespeak the country's national temper for peace.

"Mr. Roosevelt himself at San Diego in early October, emphasized for 45,000 Californians and their neighbors in the Far East, a strict, mind-our-own business, good neighbor foreign policy. He said:

"'Despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States of America shall and must remain—as long ago the father of our country prayed that it might remain—unentangled and free. We have preached and will continue to preach the policy of the good neighbor'."

Many Desert from Kwangtung Citizen Army

Recent correspondence from Canton in the *North China Daily News* stated that after it had been learned that young men forced into a year's military training were being put in the regular army instead of into camps where all are conscripts, the problem of getting together a citizens' army has become intensified. Quite a few desertions have been recorded, and in about eight counties the inhabitants failed to vote on who shall serve as recruits for the yearly term. By a recently-enacted set of regulations, it is prescribed that conscripts who desert and are arrested shall be under guard for three or four months. Second offenders will be brought to General Headquarters for trial and they will serve longer terms. If deserters are not caught the communities from which they came will have to supply substitutes.

Japanese Officials Continue Attacks on Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British Economic Adviser

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo Nov. 26 stated that Japanese officials charged Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, with having run counter to his assertions in Tokyo and in Shanghai that his visit to China was for the purpose of investigation and that he had no political objective. This criticism was based on an official report received by the Tokyo Foreign Office from Mr. Kawagoe, Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin, quoting statements attributed to Sir Frederick by the *Tientsin and Peking Times*, a British publication. According to this dispatch, the British expert told correspondents, in an interview given at the British Consulate-General that he was convinced that the economic separation of North China could not last. He is further quoted as having declared that no American or European Power, and particularly Britain, would give assistance to any autonomous government in North China. This, Japanese officials hold, constitutes interference in North China poliitics. Sir Frederick's reported assertion that while he did not know how the people felt about it he believed that the bankers of North China had full confidence in the Central Bank of China and that they welcomed the monetary reforms by the Japanese Foreign office, was also held objectionable.

In an editorial dealing with the policy of the National Government and the British attitude, the *Shanghai Mainichi* Nov. 20 asserted that much significance must be attached to the meeting of Sir Robert Clive with Sir Alexander Cadogan and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Dwelling on the British assistance to the "sensational" reform of the monetary system in China, the Japanese daily reiterated that the nationalization of silver has brought catastrophic results to the people of the country, and furthermore had encouraged the autonomy movement in North China. "It will be most interesting," the paper continued "to observe the future policy of Great Britain, which is now facing strong opposition on the part of Japanese, and which has shown a friendly attitude to Japan so far as its policy towards China is concerned." Turning to the position of the Chinese Government, the *Mainichi* asserted that the Chinese are still being "duped" by the hope of foreign assistance, adding that it hoped the National Government would adopt a self-determined policy in the interests of the people of the country.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, in his three-hour interview in Nanking with Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, Nov. 20 was quoted in a *Rengo* message from Tokyo Nov. 22 as having declared that China will not float a foreign loan without the assent of the Japanese Government. A hurried conference of leading Japanese military and naval diplomatic officials was convened in Tokyo Nov. 22 for a thorough study of a report on the Chinese financial and political situation. *Rengo* stated that while official comment was unobtainable, Gaimusho circles appeared pessimistic regarding the hopes that the pourparlers had paved a way to a complete Sino-Japanese understanding. Gen. Chiang, an official intimated to *Rengo*, appeared to be lacking a "correct perception" of the recent developments in North China. This opinion was based on the statement reported to have been made by Gen. Chiang to Mr. Ariyoshi that Chiang would agree to the three-point program of Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, provided Japan would "curb the North China autonomy movement."

Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, Nov. 15 appealed to Major-General Rensuke Isogai, Japanese military attache, for Japan's support of the currency reform, telling him that Japan's opposition would cause the currency reform to fail and force China's finances to a greater crisis. According to *Nippon Dempo* Major-General Isogai turned down the appeal, giving the following reasons: China has virtually sought her own failure by carrying out the currency reform without the understanding of the Powers, especially Japan; such a currency reform as has been effected serves only to benefit a section of the Chinese Government leaders and deepens the impoverishment of the general masses; a British loan to China would place China in a position of subordination to America and Europe. Major-General Isogai was also quoted as having said that so long as the European and American faction headed by T. V. Soong, "which does not know the condition of China itself," is in control of China's finance, the prosperity of the Chinese masses cannot be hoped for.

The London *Times* in the course of a long editorial Nov. 22 on recent developments in China said: "The open door in Manchukuo has hitherto proved an exit rather than an entrance for British trade, and though British interests in North China have little left to lose primarily owing to Chinese misgovernment, that little is still well worth salvaging. It is to be hoped that closer liaison will be established between the general trend of British diplomacy in the Far East and the well-meant attempt to give British assistance in reforming the finances of China. The sequel to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's mission suggests that it was a blunder to send the Treasury expert for this purpose to Nanking, when neither the United States, Japan nor France was prepared to follow suit."

The Peiping *Shih Chieh Jih Pao* commented:—"It is gratifying to note that in its announcement the Ministry of Finance intimates its desire to improve the organization of the Central Bank of China and to establish a mortgage bank. This shows that the Central Government will henceforth use the Central Bank as an instrument for realizing its policy of currency control. It the Central Bank is able to concentrate

all the silver reserves of the country and fulfill its functions as the highest bank in the land it will not be difficult to make the present policy of control a success."

Japanese Say British Loan to China Is a Fact

The *Shanghai Nichi Nichi*, Nov. 27 printed a message from Changchun that despite the denials by both Chinese and British authorities, a British loan to China has been concluded. The message stated that since his arrival in Shanghai, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross instructed the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank of Australia, India and China, to transfer $120,000,000 in cash deposits made by Chinese to the Central Bank of China. On the other hand, the Central Bank of China has issued paper notes amounting to $120,000,000 and has delivered them to the two British banks, in preparation for the withdrawal which will be made by the Chinese depositors. After obtaining the $120,000,000 from the British banks, the Central Bank has issued $375,000,000 of paprenotes against a forty per cent cash reserve. The Chinese authorities then bought Japanese currency from the Yokohama Specie Bank with $250,000,000. Part of this money has been used for the purchase of arms and munitions.

Japanese reports state that Sir Frederick will stay in North China two weeks.

Regulations for Currency Reserve Board Are Revised

Revision, article by article, of the Regulations governing the work of the Currency Reserve Board was made by the Standing Committee of the Board at a meeting held at the Central Bank building in Shanghai, Nov. 25. Among those present were Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Board; Li Chio, General Manager of the Issue Department of the Central Bank of China; Wu Pi-kiang, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications and General Manager of the China & South Sea Bank; Chien Yung-ming, Assistant General Manager of the Joint Savings Society of the Yienyieh, Kincheng, Continental and China & South Sea Banks; and J. P. Chen, General Manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and Chairman of the Shanghai Bankers' Association. T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, was the only member of the Standing Committee absent. Hsu Kan, Administrative Vice-Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Drafting Committe, was also in attendance.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to create a Tsingtao-Tsinan Branch of the Currency Reserve Board, in addition to the Currency Reserve Board in Shanghai and Branch Boards at Tientsin, Hankow and Canton.

Finance Ministry Promulgates Regulations Regarding Transportation of Silver

The Ministry of Finance Nov. 25 promulgated regulations governing the transportation of silver and punishment for smugglers which provide that only the Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications, according to the regulations, are authorized to transport silver and silver coins. Transportation of silver which is purchased in accordance with regulations governing the use of silver for the manufacture of silverwares as recently promulgated by the Ministry, according to the regulations, should be accompanied by a certificate issued by the bank where the silver has been purchased. Silver or silver coins discovered by Customs officers, police officials, government or military authorities, to be without license or certificate of the Ministry of Finance or exchange agents concerned in the course of transportation are to be confiscated. If it is a case of intentional smuggling, the regulations state, the culprits shall be arrested and sent to the local court for trail. Passengers going abroad or travelling within the country are strictly prohibited from carrying silver or silver coins.

13,000,000 Silver Dollars Collected in Fukien

According to latest reports from the various parts of Fukien province, a total of more than 13,000,000 silver dollars have been collected by the banks and native banks in the province.

Finance Ministry Spokesman Enumerates Favorable Effects of the New Silver Policy

Three favorable effects have been noticed in the financial and commercial market since the enforcement of the new currency decrees, a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance told a representative of the *Central News Agency* Nov. 19. First, China's currency is now no longer affected by the fluctuations of the price of silver in the world market. Second, as a result of the nationalization of silver, the improvement of the banking system, and the free circulation of the currency, the economic structure of China has been stabilized. Third, as a result of the stabilization of foreign exchange, there has been a gradual increase in China's foreign trade.

General Chen Chi-tang Calls Meeting to Discuss Currency Problems

General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Kwangtung Provincial Army, summoned a meeting at the Finance Department of the high officials of the Kwangtung Provincial Government Nov. 20 to discuss the various problems arising out of the enforcement of several of the new currency reform measures in the province. Those present at the Meeting included Ou Fang-up, Commissioner of Finance, and several financial experts.

Kwangtung Issues More Treasury Notes

The Finance Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government Nov. 22 decided to issue another $10,000,000 worth of Finance Tresaury Notes on December 1.

Kansu Now Accustomed to Silver Demonetization

Following a short-lived nervousness, the general situation in the financial market in Kansu has now returned to normalcy. and people of the province are getting used to the Government's new silver decree as announced by the Ministry of Finance, according to Chu Ching-chou, Commissioner of Finance for Kansu, in an interview in Nanking, Nov. 25.

Szechuan Tax Collecting Officials to Be Supervised

So as to secure the effective readjustment of the revenues in Szechuan, which have been earmarked as the sinking fund for redemption of the $70 Million Szechuan Provincial Rehabilitation Loan and the $30 Million Szechuan Provincial Currency Readjustment Treasury Notes, the Bureau for the Supervision of Finance, attached to the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Commission, has been empowered to supervise and direct the tax-collecting officials of the province.

Overseas Chinese Support Kwangtung Government Financial Measures

The Overseas Chinese Comrades Association at Canton Nov. 15 circulated a telegram pledging support to the new financial policy recently adopted by the Kwangtung Provincial Government. Following its announcement of embargo on export of silver, strict measures have been taken by the Provincial Department of Finance to prevent the metal flowing out.

$6,000,000 Loan for Kiangsi Province

As a result of a series of negotiations between Mr. Wu, Commissioner of Finance for Kiangsi and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications have agreed to lend $6,000,000 to the native banks of Kiangsi.

Three Million Dollar Legal Tenders For Honan

To inject new blood into the financial arteries of the monetary market of Honan, the Ministry of Finance has promised to remit $3 million worth of legal tenders to Kaifeng through the Central Bank of China.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross had a meeting with the managers of the Tientsin branches of the Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications Nov. 23 and inquired about the progress of the new monetary reform and general business conditions in north China.

A joint meeting of bankers and commercial leaders of Peiping and Tientsin was held at the Bankers' Club in Peiping Nov. 22 to discuss measures concerning the custody of the silver holdings of the various banks and stabilization of the copper exchange.

Measures relating to the issue of copper notes to meet the Peiping and Tientsin market have been decided upon between representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, Bankers' Associations and Native Bankers' Guilds of the two cities.

Chou Iso-min, chairman of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, has accepted the appointment as chairman of the Branch Currency Reserve Board at Tientsin.

A shipment of $20 million in legal tender notes for the Hankow branches of the Central Bank of China and the Bank of China arrived in the river port Nov. 20.

An agency of the Central Trust of China was opened at Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, Nov. 20. Its offices are located at the Nanchang Branch of the Central Bank of China.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to provide safeguards for the integrity of the Consolidated Wine and Tobacco Tax Administrations, modelled after the Customs Service and the Salt Gabelle, with a view to eliminating the "spoils system" and enhancing the efficiency of the internal revenue organs.

An order for the strict suppression of the illicit printing of counterfeit documentary stamps was issued by the Ministry of Finance to the revenue-collecting organs in Nanking Nov. 25.

Most of Britain's Silver Imports Come from Japan

Imports of the silver into United Kingdom during the week ended Oct. 30 totalled £502,000, of which £367,000 came from Japan.

U. S. Silver Expert Reviews China's Financial Program

A thorough analysis of China's new financial and monetary policy was submitted to all members of the Senate silver bloc in Washington, Nov. 18 by Rene Leon, New York silver expert and former counsellor to the House of Representatives Coinage Committee. The analysis was contained in a circular letter addressed to the Senate silverites now in various parts of the country during Congress recess. The managed currency program which has been adopted by China, Mr. Leon asserted, will force China

to acquire foreign balances either through a loan or through the sale of local paper currency against foreign exchange, which would then be converted into gold and held abroad, subject to sale as needed for the management of the currency. Because of Japan's objections to a loan, Mr. Leon added, it is more likely that China will resort to the latter practice, which will have the effect of creating further rarefication of gold and the manipulation downward of the Shanghai and Hongkong exchange rates, through the issuance of printing-press currency.

Manchuli Conference Ends: "Direct Settlement" Threatened

THE Manchuli Conference, at which representatives of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia have been trying to reach a formula for the settlement of frontier disputes and a general readjustment of their relations, has broken down. Negotiations between the two countries had been dragging on since May 30.

The rupture of the conference is reported to have been caused by the rejection of Manchukuo's request for an exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two countries, with the envoy of the new State to be sationed at Ulan Bator, capital of Outer Mongolia, and the Outer Mongolian envoy at Changchun, capital of Manchoukuo.

Following the breakdown of the conference, which occurred November 25, the Manchukuo delegation issued a statement saying that it realized the impossibility of bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion because the Outer Mongolians persisted in their attitude of closing their country to Manchukuo.

This statement was followed by an announcement by the Foreign Office at Changchun that henceforth Manchukuo will, of its own accord, settle all border troubles involving Outer Mongols without the customary negotiations with the Mongolian Government.

Manchukuo, it adds, will use its own discretion for a direct settlement of all problems, and should any dissatisfaction arise, the blame should be borne by the Mongols, "who have prevented a successful consummation of the Manchuli parleys by rejecting the proposal for an exchange of diplomatic envoys for solving border troubles."

Manchukuo to Pay $19,500,000 for Defense

Manchukuo's budget for the next fiscal year will include an appropriation of $19,500,000, representing her share of the expenses for the defense of the new Empire. The defense of the nation is being jointly undertaken by Japan and Manchukuo.

New Port Arthur Naval Base Commandant Takes Up His Post

Rear-Admiral Hideho Wada, newly-appointed commandant of the Port Arthur Naval Base, arrived in Dairen, Nov. 22 and immediately proceeded to his new post by automobile. Rear-Admiral Wada formerly commanded the First Naval Air force, attached to the First and Combined Fleets.

Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda, Commander of the Japanese Fleet in Manchukuo, departed from Hsinking for Japan Nov 27.

Japanese Lose 34 in Expeditions Against Bandits in Jehol

During a series of bandit raids waged by the Kawagishi punitive force since the beginning of October in Jehol Province, 11 Japanese soldiers were killed in action and 25 others wounded. The Japanese killed included Captain Maeda and Captain Ogawa. Following vigorous anti-bandit operations, it is stated that the district in and around Chaoyang, which had hitherto been infested with recalcitrant irregulars, has almost completely been purged of disturbing elements. The Japanese claim that 780 bandits were killed in the Jehol operations.

Wang Kuei-tang, notorious bandit leader who had been operating in eastern Pinchiang, was captured Nov. 15 and a band of 200 followers annihilated in an engagement with Japanese punitive forces at Tumenszu, west of Imienpo on the Harbin-Pogranichnaya line, it was announced by headquarters of the Kwantung Army at Hsinking Nov. 16. Captain Seiichi Furuya and two other Japanese soldiers were killed in the battle and two others seriously wounded, it was stated.

Five Japanese Soldiers Killed in Bandit Encounter South of Tungning

Five Japanese soldiers were killed and three others wounded on November 10, when a Japanese punitive force repulsed a a group of 50 bandits at a point 45 miles south of Tungning.

One Japanese non-commissioned officer was killed in action Nov. 11 when a unit of Japanese troops belonging to the Yokoyama detachment, met a group of bandits about 100 strong, at a point of several miles north of Suifeng station, on the Harbin-Suifenho line. The outlaws were routed by the Japanese troops following a fight lasting nearly one hour.

Muto and Shirakawa Are Decorated Posthumously By Manchukuo

The insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Lunghwa of Manchukuo were sent by the Japanese Foreign Office Nov. 12 to the families of the late Field-Marshal, Baron Nobuyoshi Muto and of the late Gen. Baron Shirakawa. The honors were awarded posthumously in recognition for the officers' services in the establishment of Manchukuo. Gen. Baron Shirakawa was fatally injured in the Hongkew Park bombing on April 29, 1932, after serving as commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to Shanghai.

S.M.R. to Operate All Korean Railways

The domain of the South Manchuria Railway Company will be greatly extended on April 1 next, when the firm will begin to operate all the railroads of the Korean Government-General, preliminary to their eventual aquisition. Under an agreement reached between the Chinese officials and the heads of the Yen 800,000,000 concern, the Korean Government-General will annually received a royalty of 4.9 per cent on its investments in the railroads, totalling approximately Yen 470,000,000. The amount of the royalty equals the average earnings of the Korean Railways during recent years.

Former C.E.R. Railway Zone to Be Divided

The vast territory formerly known as the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, will be divided on Jan. 1 among the provinces of Kirin, Pinkiang Lungkiang, and Hsingan. The zone, now a part of the North Manchuria Railway, extends from Manchuli to Suifenho, and from Harbin to Hsinking, with a total area of 1,017,280 square kilometers.

Manchukuo and Hongkong to Have Postal Money Order Service

Postal money order service between Manchukuo and Hongkong will open on Dec. 1.

German Economic Mission Hopes to Promote German-Manchurian Trade

Members of the German Economic Mission to the Far East visiting in Tokyo were honored at a dinner at the German Embassy in the Japanese capital Nov. 27 on the eve of their departure for Manchukuo and China. Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the South Manchuria Railway Co., was present. Negotiations on a concrete scheme for the promotion of German-Manchurian trade are scheduled to take place in Dairen following the arrival of the mission there.

German Mission Due in Manchukuo Dec. 2

Members of the German Economic Mission to the Far East, now visiting Japan, will arrive in Hsinking Dec. 2, four days later than orginally scheduled.

Manchukuo Exchange Law Not to Be Enforced Until Dec. 15

In order to keep pace with a corresponding measure being taken by the Japanese authorities of the Kwantung Leased Territory, the Manchukuo Exchange Control Law will not go into effect until Dec. 15, it was announced in Hsinking, Nov. 26. The statute will, however, be promulgated on Nov. 30.

Dalbank in Harbin to Liquidate

Instructions to liquidate the Harbin and Hailar branches of the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank) have been received by the manager in said city from Moscow.

Commerce Chambers Urge Special Bank to Deal With Real Estate Mortgages

That a special bank be established to deal with mortgages on real-estate, is urged by various district Chambers of Commerce in petitions to the Ministry of Finance. The Chambers request that pending the establishment of the bank, local banks be authorized to undertake mortgage business.

The Ministry, replying to these petitions, stated that preparations for the opening of a special bank to deal with mortgage busine are already being made, and detailed measures will be announced as soon as the present legal code concerning mortgages is amended.

A proposal has been drafted by J. K. Choy, Commissioner of land of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, for the effective execution of foreclosure of mortgages in Shanghai by administrative action. The plan was outlined in a petition submitted to the Government, some of the points urged being the following:

"Activities in the Shanghai money market largely depend on the facilities offered by the system of real estate mortgages. In former days, loans could be easily raised at any time against real estate from native banks, who in turn could readily transfer their mortgages to foreign banks for further loans. Any landowner with a title-deed of perpetual lease could secure a mortgage for eighty per cent of the current market value of the property. At present, however, mortgages for even twenty per cent of the assessed value of real property are not readily negotiable in the market.

"The stringency in the money market coupled with the excessive investment in real estate mortgages by bankers may account for their disinclination to accept further mortgages. The chief reason, however, lies in the defects of the present legal procedure for the exercise of the rights of mortgagees."

Kuomintang Congress Closes With Important Manifesto; Nanking Attempts Readjustment of North China Situation

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Kuomintang National Congress Closes After 10-Day Session.**
2. **Congress Manifesto Appeals for Unity and Outlines Future Policies.**
3. **General Chiang and Chairman Lin Lead in Congress Votes.**
4. **Government Changes Pending After 1st Plenary Session of New C.E.C. and C.S.C.**
5. **Wang Ching-wei Reported to Have Tendered Resignation.**
6. **Ariyoshi Instructed to Seek Definite Statement of China's Japan Policy.**
7. **Yin Ju-keng Sets Up Puppet Regime in Eastern Hopei.**
8. **Nanking Orders Arrest of Yin Ju-keng; Gen. Ho Ying-chin Named North China Chief.**
9. **Sung and Han Ask Kuomintang Surrender Administrative Power.**
10. **Communist Leaders Assure Nanking of Anti-Japanese Intentions.**

After having remained in session for 10 days from Nov. 13, the National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates was formally closed in the afternoon of Nov. 23. During the last two sessions, election of members of the 5th Central Executive and Supervisory Commisttees was held and the Congress finally rounded up with the issuance of an important manifesto, appealing to the whole country for unity and solidarity and outlining the future policies of the Kuomintang and the National Government.

During the week, some important changes also took place in North China. With the support of the Japanese, Yin Ju-keng, Administrative Commissioner of the Luantung Demilitarized Zone, illegally proclaimed on Nov. 25 autonomy of Eastern Hopei and announced the establishment of "The Autonomous Government of Eastern Hopei." At the same time, disgruntled politicians and militarists and riff-raff elements in Peiping and Tientsin plotted an autonomous movement and there was much disturbance in Tientsin. In view of these developments, Nanking has taken drastic and prompt measures to deal with the situation in the North. Among these measures were the dismissal of Ying Ju-keng from his post, abolition of the Peiping Branch Military Affairs Commission and appointment of General Ho Ying-chin as new North China Chief. General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Area, was appointed Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar.

Details of the events during the week follow:

Presided over by General Chiang Kai-shek and attended by 481 C.E.C. and C.S.C. members and Party delegates, as well as 157 unofficial delegates, the 5th general meeting of the 5th National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates adopted the following resolutions concerning the convocation of the National People's Congress and the promulgation of the Draft Constitution:

(1) The Congress shall empower the Fifth Central Executive Committee to decide on the date for the convocation of the National People's Congress. The date, however, shall not be later than the end of 1936.

(2) The Congress shall adopt the Draft Constitution with revisions which shall be made by the Fifth Central Executive Committtee in accordance with important resolutions relating thereto as passed by the convention.

(3) With regard to the proposal for the revision of the Draft Constitution the Congress decided to refer the proposal to the Fifth C.E.C. with the instruction that the points outlined in the proposal be positively adopted in the revision of the Draft Constitution.

(4) The proposal concerning the stage for the enforcement of constitutional government and reform of the political system shall be referred to the Fifth Central Executive Committee.

(5) The proposal for the intensifying of political tutelage work and postponement of the convocation of the National People's Congress shall be referred to the Fifth C.E.C. for reference.

(6) The proposal for the postponement of the convocation of the National People's Congress shall be referred to the Fifth C.E.C. for reference.

The following resolutions regarding political affairs were adopted at the session:

(1) Demarkation of the provincial administrative area for the new province of Hsikong.

(2) The eradication of prejudicial discrimination among the five races that make up the Chinese people as a means of strengthening national solidarity.

(3) Rigid enforcement of all opium suppression laws and regulations in order to avoid racial destruction.

(4) Military and police authorities in various localities be instructed to accord adequate protection to returned overseas Chinese.

(5) Wider employment by the government of talents among overseas Chinese.

(6) Formulattion of plans for the fundamental work to be carried out for local self-government.

(7) Rigid enforcement of Party rule and intensifying of political tutelage work.

(8) Fixation of duties and rights of local Tangpu and administrative organs with regard to enforcement of local self-government.

(9) Improvement of the present supervisory control system with a view to eradication of official corruption.

(10) Drastic cut in superfluous staff and unnecessary administrative expenses under the central and provincial governments in order to devote surplus for subsidizing local and national reconstruction work and subsidizing of private enterprises.

(11) Improvement of Chinese consular service at places bordering Sinkiang Province.

(12) Early completion of the public health administrative program.

(13) Early promulgation of a citizens labor law.

(14) Organization of a Central Political Tutelage Committee with a view to further promoting political tutelage work.

(15) Dispatch of gunboats to convey good wishes of the National Government to Chinese communities abroad.

(16) Appropriation of a part of the Sino-French Boxer Indemnity fund for the education of the younger generation of overseas Chinese in France and for relief of Chinese labourers who took part in the World War.

(17) Demarkation of the Yunnan border as a special reclamation administrative area.

The following resolutions relating to economic affairs were adopted at the session:

(1) Refunding of principal and interest of National Government bonds to overseas Chinese holders.

(2) Promotion of reclamation enterprises, migration of coastal populaae to frontier regions and concentralization of land administration.

(3) Patronizing charcoal-driven automobiles.

(4) Early enforcement of new salt law and government control of production and sale of salt.

(5) Protection of private industries, formulation of a comprehensive scheme for rural reconstruction and execution of people's economic reconstruction plans.

(6) Execution of local reconstruction plans, such as, completion of the Lunghai Railway and establishment of animal husbandry experimental area in Chinghai.

(7) Formulation of fundamental measures for water conservancy such as, control of the Yellow River, closing of

Hwangho dyke breaches and dredging of the Yangtsze, Chi and Shu Rivers.

(8) Abolition of superflous taxes in Szechuan.

(9) Economic reconstruction of Szechuan.

(10) Enforcement of retrenchment policy and concentralization of production.

(11) Active promotion of forestry industry.

(12) Development of people's financial strength and rehabilitation of finances in Sinkiang Province by circulating the legal tender notes.

(13) Encouragement of private navigation enterprises, co-operation between government-owned and private-operated steamship companies, opening of navigation schools and institutes for training of seamen, abolition of native goods export duties and construction of steamships.

(14) Checking the activities of unscrupulous money exchanges and speculators who disturb the financial market.

(15) Readjustment of nitric-salt distribution system.

(16) Improvement of the remittance system for overseas Chinese as practised in Fukien.

(17) Rehabilitation of recovered "red" areas in northern Shensi.

The following resolutions concerning educational affairs were adopted at the session:

(1) Establishment of schools for educating overseas Chinese.

(2) Formulation of principles for cultural reconstruction.

(3) Enforcement of Party education.

(4) Establishment of special schools to introduce culture of Mohammedan nations.

(5) Establishment of a National Chungshan University in Kiangsi.

(6) Improvement of the present education system and fixation of education budget.

(7) Enforcement of systematized education.

(8) Establishment of more government schools.

(9) Improvement of the present school system according to the new principles formulated by the Kuomintang.

(10) Establishment of a Northwest University.

(11) Lifting restriction on admission of students to law departments or law college.

(12) Establishment of schools in rural villages.

With reference to military affairs, the session adopted the proposals for the readjustment of national army and betterment of treatment of service men.

Upon the recommendation of General Chiang Kai-shek, the Congress decided not to revise the organic law of the Party.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE SIXTH MEETING

More than 20 resolutions relating to Party affairs were adopted at the 6th general meeting of the 5th National Kuomintang Congress held in the morning of Nov. 22 at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters under the chairmanship of Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan. The meeting was attended of 491 Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, Party delegates from all over China and overseas communities, and 128 non-official delegates.

One of the most important resolutions adopted at the meeting was the report on the political and military affairs of the National Government submitted by the Committee for the Readjustment of Resolutions of the Congress.

Another important resolution adopted was the rigid enforcement of local self-government in order to bring to a close the political tutelage period.

Other resolutions were:

(1) Strict adherence by Kuomintang members to the tenets of the New Life Movement and patronage of native products in order to set examples for the general public to follow.

(2) That the Committee in charge of public debts of the Kuomintang should devise ways and means of raising funds for the refunding of revolutionary loans.

(3) Improvement of relations between the Party and the Government and the enhancement of the efficiency of political organs.

(4) Active promotion of Party work.

(5) Fixation of appropriations for promotion of mass movement work in the border provinces.

(6) Enforcement of strict Party discipline among Kuomintang members.

(7) Promulgation of regulations governing awards and punishment of Kuomintang members on the basis of their work.

(8) Resumption of subsidies formerly granted to overseas tangpu.

(9) Translation of the Principles of the Kuomintang and textbooks into Sinkiang Mohammedan language in order to facilitate propagation of Party doctrine and the promotion of cultural enterprises in Sinkiang.

(10) Fixation of economic and material foundation of the Party.

(11) Dispatch of efficient Party workers abroad to readjust and improve Kuomintang work in overseas Chinese Communities.

(12) Fixation of definite policy for the training of the youth of the nation.

(13) Fixation of standards for the employment of party workers.

(14) Fixation of the citizens labor service as the central work of the lower Tangpu throughout the country.

(15) Establishment of an Overseas Hotel in Hongkong for the accomodation of returned overseas Chinese.

(16) Granting of subsidies for expansion of Kuomintang program abroad.

(17) Conferring of posthumous honors upon the late Kan Chung-hsiu, reserve member of the Central Supervisory Committee.

(18) Formulation into various formulae of the Principle of Nationalism, Principle of Popular Government, and the Principle of the People's Livelihood.

(19) Reform of the organization of the Party.

(20) Improvement of relations between the Tangpu of various grades and local governments of corresponding status in order to facilitate Party work.

GENERAL CHIANG AND CHAIRMAN LIN LEAD IN CONGRESS VOTES

Election of the 260 members of the 5th Central Executive and Supervisory Committees took place at the 7th general meeting of the Congress in the afternoon of Nov. 22. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan and member of the Presidium, presided with a total of 590 in attendance. Following the announcement by Yeh Chu-tsang, Secretary-General, of the essential points regarding the mode of election as well as the names of those supervising the election, election tickets were distributed to 515 members of the two Central Committees and delegates entitled to vote and voting began.

According to the results announced, General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, obtained the largest number of votes, namely 495 out of 515. Lin Sen, whose term of office as the Chairman of the National Government expires shortly, leads the members of the Central Supervisory Committee with 441 votes.

Three of the prominent old C.E.C. members failed to be re-elected full members, namely Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Madame Sun Yat-sen and Fu Ju-lin, Vice-minister of Industries, who now become reserve members of the C.E.C.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, deputy-commander of the Northwest anti-Communist forces, who was member of the Central Supervisoty Committee, was elected full member of the Central Executive Committee.

Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was elected a reserve member of the Central Supervisory Committee.

Dr. John C. H. Wu, well-known Chinese jurist and Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the Legislative Yuan, was elected reserve member of the Central Executive Committee.

Prince Pu Tung, a close relative of Henry Pu Yi of "Manchukuo," was elected reserve member of the Central Supervisory Committee.

The following is the full list of the 120 Regular members of the 5th Central Executive Committee:

100 elected by votes of Congress delegates

Chiang Kai-shek	Wang Ching-wei	Hu Han-min
Tai Chi-tao	Yen Hsi-shan	Feng Yu-hsiang
Yu Yu-jen	Sun Fo	Wu Te-chen
Yeh Chu-tsang	Ho Ying-chin	Chu Pei-te
Tsou Lu	Chu Cheng	Chen Kuo-fu
Ho Cheng-chun	Chen Li-fu	Shih Ying
H. H. Kung	Ting Wei-fen	Chang Hsueh-liang
T. V. Soong	Pai Chung-hsi	Liu Shih
Ku Chu-tung	Chu Chia-hua	Yang Chieh
Ma Chao-chun	Chang Chih-chung	Tseng Kwang ching
Ho Chung-han	Chiang Ting-wen	Fang Chio-hui
Han Fu-chu	Huang Mu-sung	Chien Ta-chun
Liu Lu-yin	Ho Chien	Tseng Yang-fu
Chen Chi-tang	Chen Cheng	Chou Fu-hai
Hsu En-tseng	Hung Lan-yu	Yu Ching-fan
Chen Tse	Shao Yuan-chung	Chang Tao-fan
Chen Pu-lei	Fang Chih	Chen Kung-po
Liang Han-tsao	Li Chung-huang	Liu Chi-wen
Hsu Yuan-chuan	Pan Kung-chan	Wang Fa-chin
Po Wen-wei	Wang Lu-i	Chang Chun
Liu Wei-chih	Wu Hsing-ya	Ting Chao-wu
Chao Tai-wen	Chiang Po-cheng	Ku Meng-yu
Kan Nai-kwang	Chen Chi-cheng	Hsiao Chi-shan
Wang I-che	Li Wen-fan	Chang Li-sheng
Chou Pei-min	Wang Po-ling	Miao Pei-cheng
Liu Chien-chun	Ku Cheng-kang	Mei Kung-jen
Yu Han-mou	Cheng Chan-nan	Wang Sou-fang
Chu Shao-liang	Lin I-chung	Ku Cheng-lun
Fu Tso-i	Wu Chung-hsin	Wang Chi
Huang Hsu-chu	Tai Kwei-sheng	Yu Hsueh-chung
Chen Chao-ying	Chang Chung	Hsiao Tung-tzu
Chou Chi-kang	Mai-Ssu-Wu-Te	Wei Li-huang
Hung Lu-tung	Chiao I-tang	Li Shen-ta
Tien Kun-shan.—	(100).	

20 designated by the Presidium and passed by Congress:

Lo-Sang-Chien-Tsan Kung-Chio-Chung-Ni

Li Yang-ching	Tang Yu-jen	Wang Chuan-sheng
Miu Pei-nan	Wang Chun	Hsiung Shih-hui
Hsia Tou-yin	Lu Chung-lin	Wang Pei-chun
Hsu Kan	Foo Ping-chang	Liu Hsiang
Chen Shao-kuan	Chen Yi	Peng Hsueh-pei
Mao Tsu-chuan	Shen Hung-lieh	Lo Ching-tao. —

The following is the full list of the 60 Reserve members of the (new) 5th Central Executive Committee:

50 elected by votes of Congress delegates:

Wu Kai-hsien	Hsueh Tu-pi	Yeh Hsiu-feng
Lai Lien	Ku Cheng-lun	Chen Tiao-yuan
Yu Fei-peng	Ching Heng-i	Hsiao Cheng
Wu I-feng	Chen Shu-jen	Li Pin-hsien
Teng Chia-yen	Chen Ching-yun	Chu Chi-ching
Shih Tzu-chou	Lin Tieh	Wang Yung-pin
C. T. Wang	Fu Ju-lin	Chang Chiang
Liu Chien-hsu	Huang Chi-lu	Tang Sheng-chih
Huang Shih	Yu Chun-hsien	Li Jen-jen
Wu Pao-feng	Tseng Chung-ming	Chang Ting-pan
Mme. Sun Yat-sen	Lo Chia-lun	Chao Ti-hua
Li Ching-chai	Yang Yung-tai	Lo I-chun
Ni-Ma-Ao-Ta-So-Erh	Ma Hung-kwei	Hsieh Tso-min
Tuan Hsi-peng	Chen pan-ling	Wang Mou-kung
Yang Mai-yuan	Chen Fang-hsien	Li Shih-tsung
Cheng Chieh	Chang Fang	Cheng I-tung.
Chang Chen	Chang Chih-pen. —(50).	

10 designated by the Presidium and passed by Congress:

Wang Kun-lun	Chao Pei-lien	No-Na
Chen Yao-yuan	Chau Yun-i	Ou Fang-po
Cheng Tien-ku	Chan Chu-ssu	Shih Ching-ting
Wu Ching-hsiung	(John C. H. Wu).—	(10).

The following is the full list of the 50 regular members of the (new) 5th Central Supervisory Committee:

40 elected by votes of Congress delegates:

Lin Sen	Chang Chi	Tsai Yuan-pei
Wu Chih-hui	Chang Ching-kiang	Yang Hu
Shao Li-tzu	Li Tsung-jen	Hsieh Chih
Yang Hu-cheng	Wang Chung-hui	Hsu Chung-chih
Chang Fa-kwei	Madame Wang	En-Ke-Pa-Tu
Liu Ya-tzu	Ching-wei	Chu Min-i
Cheng Tien-fang	Chiang Tso-pin	Hsiang Han-ping
Huang Shao-hsiung	Hu Chung-nan	Shang Chen
Shao Hua	Sung Che-yuan	Li Lieh-chun
Sun Lien-chung	Li Shih-tseng	Liu Chen-hua
Lung Yun	Hsieh Yo	Pang Ping-hsun
Mai Han-chang	Li Fu-lin	Hsiao Fu-cheng
Ho Yao-tsu	Lin Yun-kai	Tan Chen
Yao Ta-han.—(40)	Wang Tzu-chwang	

10 designated by the Presidium and passed by Congress:

	Chang-Chia	Hsiung Ko-wu
An-Chin	Ssu-lun	Sheng Shih-tsai
Wang Ping-chun	Chin Te-shun	Wang Shu-han
Hsu Yung-chang	Chang Jen-min. —	(10).

The following is the full list of the 30 Reserve Members of the (new) 5th Central Supervisory Committee:

18 elected by votes of Congress delegates:

Lu Tang-ping	Lei Chen	Ou-Yang Ko
Wang Shih-chieh	Liu Wen-tao	Li Tse-wen
Ho Ssu-yuan	Liu Shou-chung	Tan Tao-yuan
Peng Kuo-chun	Wen I-yu	Teng Ching-yang
Madame Shao	Ti Ying	Yang Shu-kan
Yuan-chung	Ma Lin	Quo Tai-chi. —
Tang Shao-i		(18).

12 designated by the Presidium and passed by Congress:

Tsui Kwang-hsiu	Pan Yun-chao	Hsiao Chung-chen
Hu Wen-tsan	Li Chi-an	Ho Shih-chen
Sun Ching-ya	Chen Chia-yu	Pu Tung
Huang Lin-shu	Lu Yu-kang	Yang Hsi-chi. —
		(12).

STIRRING MANIFESTO OF FIFTH CONGRESS READ BY GENERALISSIMO

Amid loud and prolonged cheers, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, in his familiar crisp and compelling voice, finished reading after twenty minutes the lengthy manifesto of the Fifth National Congress at the closing ceremony at 6 p.m. Nov. 23 and thus brought to a successful conclusion one of the most momentous meetings of the Kuomintang in its history.

The manifesto makes a stirring appeal to the nation to rally behind the ideals of the late Party Leader, and calls the entire people to rise to the present crisis in seeking, in the light of Dr. Sun's teachings, national salvation and national reconstruction.

The Congress recognizes the grave situation the nation is now confronting and the immense task which rests with the Kuomintang in giving lead to the people in their difficult work, but the tone of the Manifesto is optimistic, although serious. "The responsibility of maintaining the glory of the Chinese history of the past on the one hand and building up an immutable foundation for the continued existence of the Chinese race future on the other now rests squarely with our people, and the rank and file of the Kuomintang are their vanguards," the Manifesto points out. "The Congress firmly believes that should every citizen of the nation be fully resolved to restore his country, China should, so long as the human race does not become extinct and truth continues to prevail, eventually rank herself among the richest, the most powerful and most happy nations in the world, and the glory of the Chinese nation, her spiritual exaltedness, will last as long as the world exists."

Far from merely dullying with general principles and hollow catchwords, the Congress advances twelve important policies which it considers most urgent to China's present needs and avows to carry out with the greatest determination. These twelve points are (1) Upholding of China's traditional virtues, (2) Promotion of scientific education in the country, (3) Extension of popular education to the lowest classes of the people, (4) Development of the nation's economy to improve the livelihood of the people, (5) The formulation and enforcement of a good personnel system, (6) Cultivation of a sense of respect in the people's mind for the law, (7) Rigid enforcement of the supervisory system and encouragement of censorship, (8) Emphasis upon the administration of the frontier provinces and the education of the people, (9) Embarkation of a constitutional government, and (10) Conscientious observation of the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader.

The question of reorganization of the Central Government will be discussed at the first plenary session of the 5th C.E.C. and C.S.C. which will be held early in December. The new Chairman of the National Government, Presidents of the Five Yuan and heads of the various Ministries and Commissions, will be appointed at the forthcoming session. The oath-taking ceremony of the 5th C.E.C. and C.S.C. members is scheduled to take place on December 2. Following the ceremony the first plenary session will be held.

"SHANGHAI NIPPO" ON THE UNIFICATION OF CHINA

Commenting on the increase in the number of members of the Central Committees of the Kuomintang, the *Shanghai Nippo* in an editorial points out that the foundation of the Nanking Government is superficially consolidated.

Dwelling on the successful enforcement of the tactics of General Chiang Kai-shek, in gathering most of the dissatisfied leaders including General Yen Hsi-shan, General Feng Yu-hsiang, and General Hsu Chun-tse, the Japanese paper emphasizes that the Nanking Government seems to be unable to unite all the regional authorities and politicians. "However, the actual rulers of the Southwest, Generals Li Tsung-jen, Pei Chung-hsi, and Chen Chi-tang, the nominal leader of the Southwest, Hu Han-min, and the ruler of Shantung, General Han Fu-chu, did not approach Nanking this time. As a matter of fact both the Southwestern and the Northern authorities are indifferent to the National Kuomintang Congress."

With regard to the increase in the membership of both Central Committees, the *Nippo* predicts that the "quality" of the central organs of the Kuomintang will be lowered, because those members who are of second and third rank in the party have been included in both committees. "By accepting various groups, the Central Government will only strengthen its own position. However, the expansion of the central headquarters will also lead to the aggravation of struggle and even conflict among various political rivals."

Shanghai Nippo reported that Wang Ching-wei has tendered his resignation as President of the Executive Yuan and Minister ot Foreign Affairs. He insists on retiring from politics and resuming his scholarly activities.

Despite the repeated reports by a Nanking news agency that he will go to Nanking, General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-chief of Kwangsi troops, will not proceed to Nanking, stated *Shanghai Mainichi* Nov. 19. Being dissatisfied with the activities of the Southwestern politicians under the leadership of Chow Lu and Hsiao Fu-chen, and advocating a strong anti-Japanese stand, both General Chen Chi-tang and General Li Tsung-jen are still keeping aloof from Nanking, the Japanese paper added.

General Chen Min-chu and General Li Chi-sen, leaders of the defunct Fukien People's Independence regime will leave for America and Europe in the near future. Representatives of the two Generals are arranging for passports in Canton.

With the National Flag lowered at half-mast, the State Burial of the late President Li Yuan-hung was held at Chotaochuan, 10 miles from Wuchang, provincial capital of Hupeh, Nov. 24 in the presence of 50,000 people, including representatives of all Govrnment organs, civic organizations students, veteran and wounded soldiers of the 1911 Revolution and the Consuls of 12 foreign countries.

ARIYOSHI INSTRUCTED TO SEEK DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CHINA'S JAPAN POLICY

Following a meeting of the Cabinet on Nov. 22, Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister, sent instructions to A. Ariyoshi, to seek another interview with General Chiang Kai-shek in order to obtain from him a definite statement on Nanking's policy towards Japan. *Reuter* reported that well-informed quarters express the belief that Mr. Hirota pointed out:—

(1) He has already explained to Chiang Tso-pin, the Chinese Ambassador in Tokyo, Japan's fundamental policy towards China, and now feels that the time has arrived for the Chinese government to make a formal reply in that connection.

(2) Provided the Chinese government approved the policy mentioned, the Japanese governmtnt formally assume that Nanking would submit substantial proposals concerning Sino-Japanese cooperation.

(3) Although the autonomy movement in North China was a purely domestic affair, recognition by Nanking of North China's special position adjoining "Manchukuo" was a salient item of Japan's China policy and Tokyo would measure Nanking's sincerity towards Japan by the steps taken by the Chinese government to settle the North China issue.

(4) The Chinese government should be requested to explain to Mr. Ariyoshi its fundamental policy towards Japan, and at the same time undertake adequate measures for the readjustment of relations between China, Japan and "Manchukuo", for preventing the penetration of Communist influence asd for increasing mutual prosperity.

A conference of representatives of the Foreign Office, the War Office and the Ministries of the Navy and Finance on Nov. 21 decided that Sino-Japanese issues shall be negotiated betweeen Mr. Ariyoshi and the Chinese Generalissimo on the following basis, according to the *Asahi Shimbun*.

First, discontinuance of the anti-Japanese agitation in China, positive Chinese cooperation with Japan in all political, economic and cultural affairs, and a "chance-over" from China's reliance on Anglo-American cooperation.

Secondly, recognition of special circumstances in North China, improvement of the relations between China, Japan and "Manchukuo" in a manner which does not ignore the "independence" of "Manchukuo."

Thirdly, joint measures for the prevention of Red propaganda in North China and along its borders.

China will not float a foreign loan without the assent of the Japanese Government. This declaration was alleged to have been made by General Chiang Kai-shek in his three-hour interview in Nanking with Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, on Nov. 20, according to a *Rengo* report from Tokyo. According to a dispatch received from Mr. Ariyoshi, Generalissimo Chiang was said to have explained that the recent monetary reforms in China were carried out because of stringent internal conditions. While official comment was unobtainable, Gaimusho circles appeared pessimistic on the hopes that tht pourparlers had paved a way to a complete Sino-Japanee understanding. General Chiang appeared to be lacking a "correct perception" of the recent developments in North China. This opinion was based on the statement reported to have been made by General Chiang to Mr. Ariyoshi that China would agree to the three-point program of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, provided Japan would "curb the North China autonomy movement." To bring this program and solution of North China problem to realization, General Chiang was further said to have declared his intention to send a representative with full powers to Japan negotiate with the Japanese Government. Particular objection appeared to be directed by official circles in Tokyo at the Chinese contention that the suppression of the autonomy movement should be the condition of their acceptance of the "Hirota program."

(*Continued on page 477*)

Sanctions Against Italy: Why Not Similar Sanctions Against Japan?

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 長 泳)

THE tolling of bells at midnight of Nov. 17 in Geneva's deserted streets signalled the opening of the strangest "war" the world has ever seen—the bitter economic conflict between Italy, on one hand, and the 52 Member States of the League of Nations on the other. Despite the fact that China and Italy have been on more friendly term then ever before, as witnessed by the promotion of the Sino-Italian legations to embassies—the first of this kind under Nationalist China—and the cordial relations between our Generalissimo and Il Duce, as witnessed by the presentation of a big plane as a personal gift from the Dictator of Italy to the Strong Man in China, China agreed to the application of the sanctions wholeheartedly. In a communication dated Oct. 29 to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, China agreed to the recommendations made by the Co-ordination Committee which prohibit the importation of goods from Italy (Proposal No. 3) and exportation of important raw materials to Italy (Proposal No. 4), and which provide mutual steps to be taken (Proposal No. 5). China, in her communication, also notified Geneva that she is making a study of the steps to be taken to enforce the above recommendations. Thus, despite her "friendliness" towards Italy, China joins the world to oppose the "aggressor of the West!" Thus, while Rome might push on the war with the Ethiopians with more vigor, and might score and claim more successes, yet in the long run they would soon realize that the greatest set-back which Italy has sustained is not on the field of battle but in the realm of diplomacy! Morally, it is already a "defeat" to Italy!

Japan—"The Aggressor of the East"—The Situation in North China Explained

While Geneva has taken steps to impose penalties on the "aggressor of the West," and has apparently done justice to the victim, Geneva should remember that there is another "aggressor of the East"; and Geneva should never forget to inflict the same penalty on the aggressor of the East—Japan—and to do justice to the victim—China We demand strongly the imposition of the penalty on the aggressor of the East, not only for the crime which the aggressor committed on Sept. 18, 1931, but also for the crimes which the aggressor has been committing in China since Sept. 18, 1931.

On the eve of the holding of the Plenary Session of the C.E.C. (Central Executive Committee) and the C.S.C. (Central Supervisory Committee) of the Kuomintang, rumors were already rife that Japan had presented "fresh demands" to China, which included permission from the Chinese authorities to permit some Japanese to attend the Kuomintang meetings as "observers"; the abolition of Kuomintang rule; a guarantee from China that after the Kuomintang conference there should be no change of the present Chinese policy of seeking for "Sino-Japanese co-operation." But at the same time, reports also had it that "the Japanese would renew their military activities in the North either on the day when the Kuomintang Congress opens its session, or immediately following the Congress." Up to that time, not much publicity had been given to it, apparently due to the rigid censorship which prevents any alarming news from being disseminated, thus keeping the masses entirely in darkness of what may happen in the near future. While the Chinese populace by that time might have heard such report, and might have dismissed it as mere "hearsay," and Chinese official circles might attach little significance to it, due to the holding of the Kuomintang conferences in rapid succession which took much of their attention, it was, nevertheless, generally believed by the keen observers of the situation that the report was not altogether without foundation, remembering that the Japanese military actions in China are always "premeditated" and never take place suddenly.

At any rate, the report has now turned out to be quite true, and the Japanese militarists have renewed their military actions in the North in the form of forcing the local authorities to set up so-called "autonomous government" in the North, and of forcing Nanking to give consent to it, by massing troops which could reach Tientsin and Peiping at a moment's notice.

"Counter Attack on the Growing Unity of China"

The Japanese militarists realize well that after the Kuomintang Conference there is every prospect for China to achieve her national unity. But our experience tells us that Japan is most unwilling to see a united China, for it is the conception of the Islanders that a strong China is not a blessing to Japan, and that the existence of Japan depends upon the weakness of China. So, whenever there is any prospect of achieving national unity in China, Japan loses no time to purposely create troubles for China. The history of the Chinese Republic is full of instances of this kind when Japan "muddles" and "meddles" in Chinese politics. By setting up the so-called "autonomous government" in the North, the Japanese militarists intend to create an embarrassing situation for the Nanking leaders and to stir up the pro-Japanese and anti-Japanese members of the Kuomintang to go on with their hot debates, leading to dissension among the Kuomintang members, thus wrecking the whole congress and destroying every prospect of achieving national unification. So we hope the Kuomintang members are clever enough not to play into the hands of he Japanese militarists!

Japan the Only Nation to Oppose China's Currency Move

When China took steps to reform her currency by a decree issued on November 3, Japan was the only nation in the world which did not praise the Chinese action but opposed the Chinese move. It is most strange to relate that the opposition did not come from Japanese financial circles but comes from the Japanese "War Office"! It is not necessary for us to get into a dispute with the Japanese militarists, save to point out that the currency reform is purely a Chinese domestic problem, and China is under no obligation to consult Japan prior to its enforcement. The United States also adopted the policy of nationalization of silver, but never consulted with China beforehand—a policy resulting in great suffering to the Chinese. That Sir Frederick Leith-Ross abandonded his trip to America, but first sailed for Tokyo before reaching China should be more than sufficient to indicate that the British High Adviser carried no other mission than investigation of the Chinese financial situation, and that it was not the intention of the British Government to take any independent action regarding the financial matters of China in ignorance of Japan. We mention here about the Japanese opposition against the Chinese financial reforms because this constitutes another cause for the Japanese fresh military action in North. By taking another aggressive action in North, the Japanese militarists intend to "express the anger" over China's failure to consult with Japan, and of her "bravery" of consulting with Great Britain, but not Japan, in effect ing one of her domestic reforms. By taking another three or five provinces from China, and by creating another unsettled situation in China, the Japanese militarists intend to convince the British capitalists that "China is not a good place for investment." Put in other words, underneath the present aggressive action in North is the motive to oppose and destroy every possibility of Sino-Anglo co-operation. So we hope that our Chinese and British statesmen should be far-sighted enough not to play nto the hands of the Japanese militarists!

Japanese Fear "Sanctions"

As stated in foregoing paragraphs since Nov. 18 the world is conducting a bloodless war against Italy. That the League of Nations is so brave this time as to actually apply the sanctions against a big Power surprises Japan more than anybody else. So, though having already withdrawn from the League, Japan still fears that China once more might re-bring up the Japanese aggression in China before the League and press on for the application of Article 16 of the Covenant; and that through the "Anglo-American-Russo co-operation," Geneva might follow suit to apply sanctions against Japan. Thomas F. Millard, in his article on China and the European Situation, well put it when he said that:

> "China has asked that the League apply sanctions against Japan; she may renew this request at any time henceforth provided she does not stultify or negate her own case in the meantime. Japan cannot successfully plead that the League no longer has jurisdiction of the Manchuria case because Japan has withdrawn from the League. It that were a valid argument Italy could quash the Ethiopian issue by resigning from the League. Recognition by China of Manchukuo will take some of the validity and perhaps all of the life out of China's case before the League."

So, since the decision of the League to invoke Article 16 of the Covenant, Japan could not but be alarmed. Since then, the policy of the Japanese militarists is to employ more strong military pressure upon Nanking to recognize the *fait accompli*; to accord the recognition of Manchukuo and to demand China's immediate withdrawal from the League. It is because as soon as China recognizes Manchukuo, expressly or impliedly, Japan could easily answer and refute China's claims for sanctions against Japan, on the ground that China has already recognized the *fait accompli*, why should there be any sanctions? So the Japanese militarists have presented many "demands," "points," "suggestions," etc., to Nanking demanding Nanking's recognition of Manchukuo, not so much because of the fact that Japan wants to take advantage of the war situation in Europe to take more aggressive actions in China, as usually believed to be, but rather because Japan wants to make China "stultify herself regarding her own case before the world," and to destroy every possibility of applying the sanctions against the Japanese aggression in China. So we hope China will never play into the hands of the Japanese militarists!

Nanking's Reactions—General Chiang's "Firmness"

Just on the eve of Mr. Ariyoshi's departure for Nanking "to ascertain what is the true attitude of General Chiang," the latter made an important speech on China's foreign relations at the 5th Kuomintang Congress, apparently with a view to informing the Japanese circles of his attitude. In his speech, on one hand, the Generalissmo advised his people to exercise more "forbearance" in facing issues for the sake of peace, but on the other, it is significant to note, the General pointed out expressly that "otherwise (meaning when we fail "to seek for harmonious relations provided there is no violation of our sovereignty, and for economic cooperation based upon the principle of equality and reciprocity"), we should abide by the decision of the Party and the Nation and reach a resolute determination." So during the 3-hour conference with Mr. Ariyoshi, General Chiang, on one hand, assured the Japanese diplomat that "China desires to be on friendly terms with Japan"; but on the other, told him that "regarding the situation in North, the Central Government had already decided to take appropriate steps to cope with the situation, which would soon be put in effect." In an order, Nanking has also instructed the Chinese embassies and legations abroad to inform the foreign governments of the taking of "appropriate steps," adding, morover, that the "Central Government would never permit any automonous or semi-independent movement to take place!"

Such is the Nanking attitude towards the situation in the North! So it is erroneous to say that the "hitch" which occurs in the plan for autonomy was due to "unwillingness" of the Chinese generals in the North to take part in the scheme, but it is more correct to say that it is due to Nanking's firmness to take "appropriate steps to cope with the situation in North." The collapse of Major-General Doihara's apparently self-imposed and fictitious mission is certainly due to Nanking's "remarkable calmness" before the storm, which he never expected before, but which surprises him most!

Deportation of Tada, Doihara, Etc., Demanded

It is indeed something most terrible that while Nanking and Tokyo are talking about friendliness, and both are sincere to take steps towards this direction, a few handful of Japanese militarists are allowed to destroy all their good efforts. A month ago we read a "7-chapter pamphlet" issued by Major-General Tada to set up another "political organ in the North, politically and economically unconnected with Nanking;" but today, we see the "autonomous movement" in the North, engineered by Major-General Doihara, with a view to incorporating more Northern provinces to Manchukuo. But it is most strange to relate that in the former case, only a few days after the issue of Tada's "declaration," Tokyo "denied knowing anything about it"; and in the latter case, Tokyo has also already "officially taken up an attitude of 'non-support' of the Northern autonomous movement." In fact, report has it that Tokyo, at the outset of the autonomous movement, was said to have informed Nanking that Tokyo "is not responsible for the incident," meaning that it is not Tokyo's action but that of Major-General Doihara and of the Kwangtung Army leaders.

But it is more strange to relate that while Major-General Doihara received a "sharp rebuff" for his apparently-self-imposed mission, Kaname Wakasugi, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy stationed in Peiping, still makes such a statement when he expressed his "conviction that the movement for autonomy in North China would materialize," that "the seeds of the movement were sown sometime ago in the Kuomintang's period of tutelage"—a statement which should justify his immediate dismissal from the diplomatic service!

It is thus clear that what has marred the cultivation of the Sino-Japanese friendly relations—which Japan demands so much—is not due to any Chinese "anti-Japanese activities," as alleged; but rather, due to the "anti-Chinese activities" of the Japanese militarists in China. "Unquestionably nervousness will continue to exist while he (Major-General Doihara) remains in North China," said a *Reuter* report from Peiping. Indeed, it is not only a great obstacle to the cultivation of Sino-Japanese friendship, so long as these Japanese anti-Chinese activities are not curbed, but also a destruction of the Japanese national prestige when it is revealed to the world that Japan could not exercise any control over the behavior of her officials in China, except to issue a series of denials when incidents occur, and that Japan permits her high officials to go on with the "secessionist" movement in China, with whom the Japanese nation is on friendly terms. In order to save the situation, we demand that China should deport these "persona non-gratas" from China, such as Tada, Doihara, etc.; and Japan, on her part, should recall these "undesirables" from service in China!

Sanctions vs. Japan Demanded—Article 17 Should Be Invoked

It is now more clear than before that the Japanese militarists have been going on with their aggression in China. China has already exercised, greater "forbearance" than any human being should be asked to exercise in hope for peace, and the Chinese people have proved to be the greatest "patient people" in the world. But we believe the time has now come when our patience is being exhausted and when we should "abide ourselves to the decision of the Party and the Nation and to reach a resolute determination!" The time has also come when we should take "appropriate steps to cope with the situation" on one hand, and again appeal to the League of Nations for justice an for more application of Article 16 of the Covenant to restrain the aggressor by invoking Article 17 on the other. Under this Article, it is immaterial whether Japan is a Member or not a Member of the League; and it is equally immaterial whether Japan would refuse or accept the League's invitation, for so long as Japan is being condemned as an "aggressor" (already condemned), Article 16 should apply. The sanctions against the "aggressor of the West" have been made possible through Anglo-Franco co-operation, but the sanctions against the "aggressor of the East" would be equally possible through the Anglo-American-Russo co-operation. The Italian aggression on the South African nation causes sufferings only to about 10,000,000 people; but the Japanese aggression in China causes sufferings to no less than 450,000,000 people, or one-fourth of the world's population. So, if sanctions are being invoked against the Italian aggression, far more world-wide sanctions should be immediately invoked against the Japanese aggression in China!

Nanking, November 19, 1935.

Soviet Ambassador Speaks on Democracy and Culture in U.S.S.R.

D. O. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, addressed the Pan-Pacific Association in Shanghai Nov. 22 on "Democracy and Culture in the U.S.S.R." Quoting Lincoln: "*Government of the people, by the people and for the people*," the speaker said that from the viewpoint of Soviet political science, there are two kinds of democracy: bourgeois democracy and Soviet democracy. Bo is democracy found its fullest expression in that docume the French Revolution—"Declaration of rights of man and citizen." The first document of Soviet democracy, the so-called "Declaration of rights of the toiling and exploited people," written by Lenin, was published at the beginning of 1918. By this document Russia was declared a Republic of Soviets, and as the most important aims of the Republic were proclaimed: abolition of exploitation of man by man, complete elimination of the division of society into classes and establishment of socialist organization of society. This declaration collected a basis for the further development of Soviet society from a class society with a dominating majority and oppressed minority into a classless society with the most democratic system in the world.

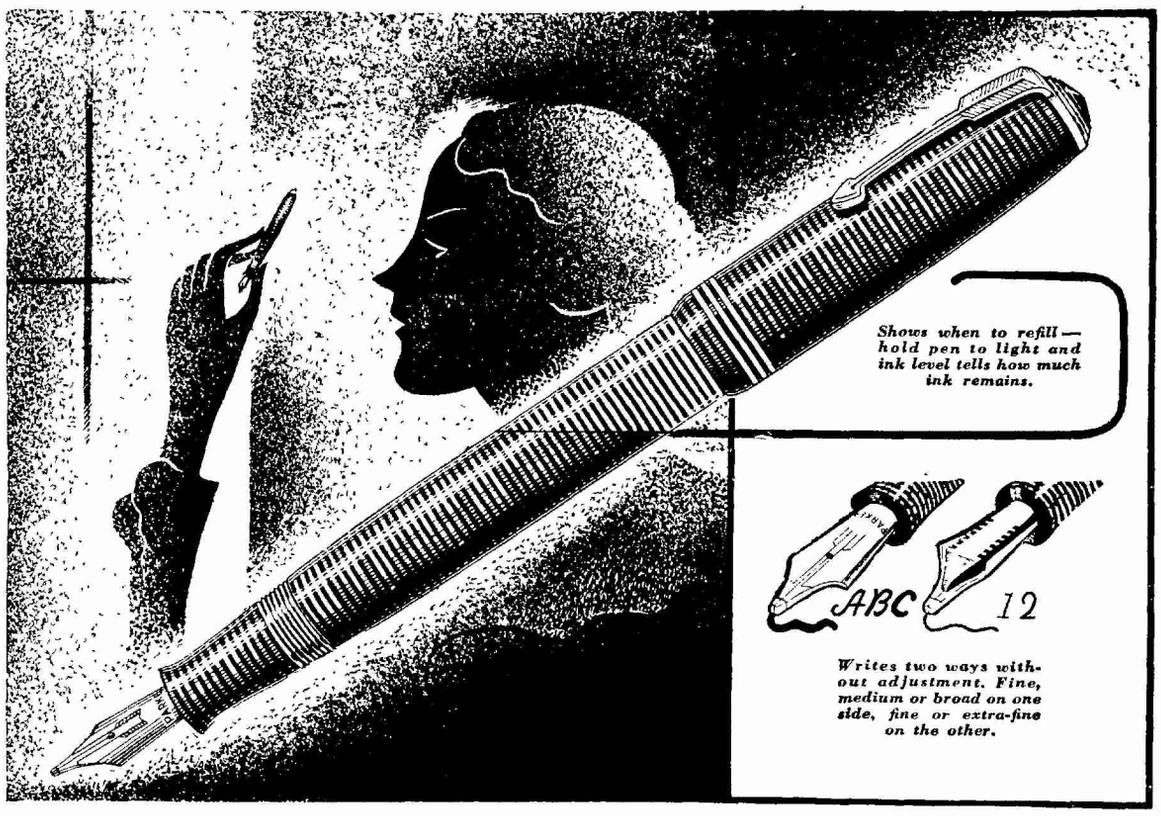
The following are further extracts from M. Bogomoloff's speech:—

In the Soviet Union there are still some people who are deprived of the right to vote (former kulaks etc.); the number becoming smaller and smaller every year. At the last elections for the Soviets, in 1934, to this category belonged about 2 million people (i.e. 2.5% of all electors). A development of Soviet democracy finds its expression in the alteration of the electoral system. The last Congress of the Soviets decided to introduce *equal and direct elections and the secret ballot*. Formerly the representatives of the town soviets were elected on the basis of one delegate to 25,000 voters, and in rural districts on the basis of one to 125,000. Because of the great progress of collectivisation, and after the collective farmers became active builders of the new society, there is no more need to make any such division.

In many countries of the world, half of the population—women—are not socially and politically equal to men. In many a "democracy" women have no right to vote; in many "democratic" countries women, as soon as they marry, lose their jobs. Women take as active a part in political life in the Soviet Union as men do. 26.4% of all members of the Soviets elected in 1934 were women; 8.1% of all chairmen of village soviets in 1934 were women.

There is no illiteracy now in the U.S.R.R. except amongst the older generation and in some far-away places. In 1914/15, the number of students in primary and secondary schools in Russia was 7,800 thousand; in 1935, it was 26 million. The number of higher educational institutions has increased 8 times. During this year there were about 1,500 thousand young people, including 658 thousand girls, studying at universities, technical and other high schools.

There is a great difference, between individualism and individuality. The Soviets are against individualism—a theory that says that every individual must develop his (or her) capacities, whatever they may be, good or bad, and notwithstanding that they may be directed against the well-being of the whole society. We are against such individualism. But we are for the fullest development of the individual capacities of every one of our people; we believe that, when every member of human society, when every human being is able to develop his individuality to its utmost,—then out of the activities of millions of individuals who never before had the opportunity to develop themselves, a new rich and beautiful all-human culture will come forth that the earth has not yet seen.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Thousands Attend Dedication of National Cemetery for War Dead

The Cemetery for the War Dead of the National Revolutionary Army (*Kuo-Min Ko-Ming Chun*) was dedicated at Nanking, Nov. 21 at an impressive ceremony which was attended by a gathering of six thousand people, including the members of the two Central Committees of the Kuomintang, the delegates to the National Kuomintang Congress, the ranking civil officials and military officers at the Capital, the cadets of the Central Military Academy, and the students of the School for Orphans of Revolutionary Martyrs.

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, participated in the rites and a salvo of 17 guns was fired in honor of the War Dead.

Elegies from the 5th National Kuomintang Congress and the Central Executive Committee were read respectively by Messrs. Chang Chi, member of the C.S.C. and Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan.

The elegies by President Lin Sen and General Chiang Kai-shek were read by Hsiao Chin.

In the afternoon, the cemetery was visited by over 100,000 people, including representatives of various schools and civic organizations. Further elegies were read by representatives of the relatives of the War Dead, the Naval Academy, the Military Staff College, the Central Political Training Institute, the Nanking Garrison Headquarters, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Nanking City Party Headquarters, the Nanking Women's Association, and the Nanking City Chamber of Commerce.

In the memorial hall various revolutionary relics, including uniforms, banners, portraits, and arms were exhibited.

Edsel Ford Presents Travelling Ambulance to Kiangsi Christian R.S.U.

The Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union recently received as a gift from Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co. a handsome travelling-clinic and combined ambulance. The vehicle is a Ford V-8, specially constructed for bad roads, while the body follows the design of the American Army ambulances, with modifications for China territory. It contains four beds, several stretchers, and shelves and tables for clinical equipment. The chassis was built in Detroit at the Ford factory and the whole was assembled in New York and shipped to Shanghai, all expenses being borne by Mr. Ford.

Japanese Demand Cuts in Pay of Municipal Employees

In an editorial captioned "Our Appeal to the Municipal Council," the *Shanghai Mainichi* Nov. 23 emphasized that various quarters are criticizing the administration of the Municipal Council, and are appealing to the latter to reduce expenses during the adoption by the Council of its new budget. The Japanese Residents' Corporation is also considering the question, and appealing to the Municipal Council for a considerable reduction of the budget.

Dwelling on the high salaries received by various high officials of the Municipal Council, the Japanese daily points out that the annual salary of the Secretary-General is $31,050, his assistant, $23,700, and the Head of the Department of Finance, $38,600. One of the typists even receives as much as $5,870 per year. "The question of such large expenses is of no small significance. As the governing machinery of the International Settlement, the Municipal Council must be closely connected with the residents. Before complaining about the slow payment of the tax payments, the authorities must first of all pay attention to the living conditions of the taxpayers, and the actual situation of the community. The Municipal Council is forced to reduce its expense to the minimum, in order to lessen the burden of the citizens," the *Mainichi* comments.

In conclusion, the paper stresses that the administration of the Municipal Council must be carried on in accordance with the ideas and spirit of people in the Orient, which comprise the majority of the residents in the International Settlement, and appeals to the authorities to acquaint themselves with the living conditions and situation of the people, for the improvement of the welfare of the residents in the Settlement.

Salaries of servants of the Shanghai Municipal Council amounting to more than $1,000 a month should be cut, beginning from the next fiscal year "in keeping with the present state of depression of the community," the Foreign Relations Committee of the Japanese Residents' Corporation agreed at a meeting on Nov. 21.

These salaries, in the view of the committee, were raised when conditions in Shanghai were on the upgrade and have remained at a high level "entirely out of keeping with existing conditions," the newspapers stated.

Japanese Make Another Demand Upon the Shanghai Municipal Council

In a second letter to the Municipal Council, the Standing Committee of the Japanese Street Unions in Shanghai expressed regret over the fact that the reply from the Council only tried to evade responsibility in regard to the attack on the Japanese shop on Nanking Road. "It is unthinkable," the letter continued, "that both the policemen (No. 1808, a Chinese, and No. 620, an Indian) on the scene could not tell what happened on the spot. Ten days have passed, but the culprit has not been arrested, and no suspects have been detained."

University of Nanking Receives Gifts of Money from Various Sources

At a meeting of the board of directors of the University of Nanking, held Nov. 22, at the home of President Y. G. Chen, reports were received concerning recent gifts to the University. The Kincheng Bank made a grant of $10,000 for the College of Agriculture and Forestry, which is being used for crop improvement at the agricultural station at Yenching University. The China Foundation has made a grant of $5,000 to the College of Agriculture and Forestry for completion of the studies in plant breeding and disease control. The Municipal Government of Nanking has made a grant of $3,000 for a building for the wool-weaving project of the University. Grants-in-aid of $26,737 are being paid during the year to the University by the Ministry of Education of the National Government.

1935 Census of International Settlement Shows 1,159,775 Inhabitants

The results of the Census of the International Settlement of Shanghai taken Oct. 23 were issued end of last week. The figures include non-Chinese living on outside roads, but not those of the French Concession. The last census previous to this was taken in 1930. The total population was shown to be 1,159,775, an increase of 151,907. The foreign population is 38,915, an increase of 2,444. The figures for the principal nationalities are as follows (the figures in parenthesis are those of 1930) :—Chinese 1,120,860 (971,397); Japanese (including Koreans) 20,242 (18,629); British, 6,575 (6,221); Russian 3,017 (3,487); Indian, 2,341 (1842); American, 2,017 (1,608); Portuguese, 2,017 (1,608); German, 1,113 (833).

Jacobs Returning to Far East as Foreign Service Inspector

Joseph E. Jacobs, formerly connected with the U. S. Consular service in China but since 1930 on assignment to the State Department at Washington, is returning shortly to the Far East as Consul-General and Foreign Service Inspector. Mr. Jacobs is a native of Johnson, South Carolina, and was appointed student interpreter at the American Legation in Peiping in 1915, later going to Foochow as vice-consul. Aside from his long service at various consular posts in China, Mr. Jacobs served as technical adviser to the commission which investigated exterritoriality in China, following the Washington Conferenee, in 1925-1926. In 1929-1930 Mr. Jacobs represented the American Minister in the negotiations pertaining to the Shanghai Provisional Court. Mr. Jacobs was promoted to Foreign Service Inspector, July 2, 1934 and in October was made secretary in the Diplomatic Service and Consul-General.

German Ambassador Visits High Officials in South China

While in Canton last week Dr. Trautmann, the German Ambassador, called on the Southwestern Political affairs Committee. He was accompanied by Dr. W. Altenburg, German Consul-General at Canton, and Wu Po-sheng, Counsellor of the Canton Municipal Government. Dr Trautmann also called on General Chen Chi-tang.

Foreign Envoys Hurry to North China in View of Situation

As a result of the tense situation in North China, foreign envoys from various countries hurried to Peiping during the week, among them Sir Alexander Cadogan, British ambassador, Dr. Oscar P. Trautmann, German Ambassador, Signor Lojacono, Italian Ambassador, and Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador.

Y. Suma, Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, called on Tang Yu-jen, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Ministry Nov. 22. The two officials were engaged for an hour discussing various Sino-Japanese questions.

H. I. Prideaux-Brune, British Consul, also called at the Foreign Ministry to inquire about the situation in North China. He was received by Wu Sung-kao, Director of the Department of International Affairs.

Mr. Arida to Become Japanese Ambassador to China

A Tokyo message in the *Shun Pao* Nov. 27 stated that with a view to the adoption of a stronger policy towards China, Mr. Hirota, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs has decided to appoint Mr. Arida, Japanese Ambassador to Belgium, as Japanese Ambassador to China to succeed Mr. Ariyoshi.

China League Seat Request Again Delayed

China's request for representation on the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva still remains unsatisfied as the special committee appointed to study the entire problem decided Nov. 23 to adjourn its deliberations to a later date.

Wang Chih-sheng Pushes Plan for Developing South Seas Trade

Wang Chih-sheng, who recently headed a delegation of Chinese industrial and commercial leaders in participating in the Native Goods Exhibition at Singapore sponsored by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce there, proceeded from Shanghai to Nanking this week to interview officials of the Ministry of Industry. Meantime, Mr. Wang had also referred his plan for the promition of Chinese products within the country and abroad, particularly in the South Seas, to the China National Associated Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce in the hope that those two organizations will push the measures recommended therein. In his plan, Mr. Wang recommends that the China National Associated Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce jointly proceed with preparations for the establishment of national products emporiums by all the chambers of commerce in different cities throughout country. The two commercial organizations are to collect all the samples of Chinese products for distribution to these native goods emporiums.

Harvard Authropologist Says American Indians and Tibetans Are Same Family

Investigations made by Gordon T. Bowles, a Harvard anthropologist, in southeastern Tibet, indicate that the American Indian is of the same race as the inhabitants of Tibet; even the profile of the Buffalo-nickel Indian matches feature for feature. Mr. Bowles' theory is that in prehistoric times Europeans mixed with Mongoloids, forming this type. The family tree then branched, he is inclined to believe. One branch drifted down to Tibet and became isolated where it lives to-day. Another branch spread east and north through Siberia, eventually crossing Bering Strait. And from there these wanderers swept down on to the American Plains, where the type survives in the Plains tribes.

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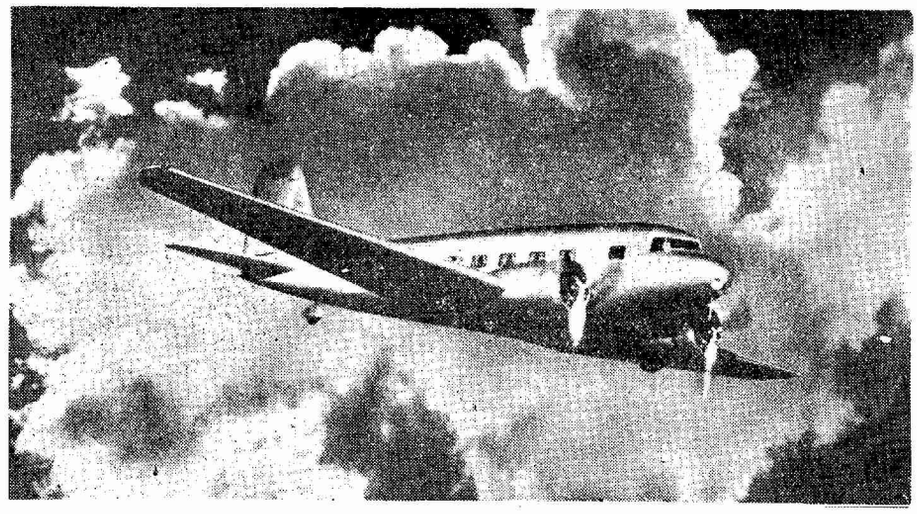

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Soviet Commissar President Boasts of Production Records

Productivity records of Soviet workers were favorably compared with those of the rest of the world by M. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, in an address in Moscow, Nov. 19 before the All-Union Congress of Stakhanovists—adherents of the new craze for breaking labor records which is at present sweeping the Soviet Union. In the coal industry, M. Molotov declared, the highest productivity of mines in capitalist Europe had twice been exceeded, while the best American standards in the motorcar intlustry had been surpassed. He also stated that, in the boot and shoe industry, the Bata factories in Czechoslovakia had been left far behind.

M. Molotov denied that the feats which Stakhanovism had achieved had been accomplished by overstraining workers at the expense of their health. He emphasized that the result had been secured by rationalization, and expressed the hope that Stakhanovism would absorb the whole mass of workers and that the Soviet's output would be doubled and trebled.

A violent attack on the "capitalist world" was made by M. Molotov, who especially denounced the "bourgeois dictatorships of the Fascist type," which had been established since the world war.

Extolling the work of the Stakhanovites in the Red Army, and praising the achievements of the Soviets in the field of aviation and parachute-jumping M. Voroshilov, Commissar of Defence, is quoted by *Tass* as saying:—"We are surrounded by hostile states having their own armies and their own military technique so we wish to have the best types of all kinds of arms. The power of the Red Army is invincible, but we cannot remain blind to the strength of our enemies, whose sacred dream is an attack upon us and the destruction of the Soviet Union."

Title of Marshal of Soviet Union Conferred on Voroshilov and Others

The Central Executive Committee of the USSR and the Council of People's Commissars has conferred the title of Marshal of the Soviet Union on M. Voroshilov, People's Commissar of Defence, on M. Tukhachevsky, M. Voroshilov's assistant, on M. Yegorov, the Chief of the General Staff, on M. Budenny, Inspector of Cavalry and on M. Blucher, Commander of the Red Banner of the Special Far Eastern Red Army.

Litvinov and Bullitt Exchange Notes Regarding Rogatory Letters in Soviet and U.S. Courts

Foreign Commissar Litvinov and W. Bullitt, American Ambassador to the USSR, Nov. 24 exchanged notes regarding the execution of rogatory letters. These notes established the order for the execution of rogatory letters by Soviet courts at the requests of American courts and respectively by United States courts at the requests of Soviet courts.

Economic Mission Urges Special Bank to Develop China Trade

The definite urgent need for the establishment of some agency capable of meeting competition by other countries, especially those using the Boxer Indemnity funds to create large reserves for financing sales to China, is emphasized in the report of the American Economic Mission to the Far East, released in full for the fiast time in New York, Nov. 20. Outlining the opportunities for trade with China, the report recommends: The establishment of a strong and well-financed American firm to assist in the development of China; the establishment of a large American bank with headquarters in China and increased representation in China of the United States Government.

The report says that the American silver policy has been charged with more responsibility for financial difficuities in Shanghai than the mission feels to be just.

Dollar Line's Retrenchment Favors N.Y.K. on Pacific Route

The Tokyo *Hochi* Nov. 16 stated that the Dollar Line has reduced its office staff by 25 per cent, abolishing several branch offices throughout the United States and the Far East, and withdrawing all advertisements from newspapers and magazines. This large-scale retrenchment on the part of the Dollar Line is partially due to the business depression for the last few years, but is regarded by the *Hochi* as being chiefly in order to make preparations for the expiration of the mail service contract with the United States Government. Besides the Dollar Line, there are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the British Canadian Pacific which run passenger liners on the Pacific route. Both are enjoying a considerable increase in the number of passengers owing to the retrenchments invoked by the Dollar Line.

General Chiang Kai-shek Clarifies China's Foreign Relations

Following is a full translation (furnished by the official Kuo Min News Agency) of an address on foreign relations delivered Nov. 19 by General Chang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, at the 4th regular meeting of the 5th National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates (Chung-Kuo Kuo-Min-tang Ti-Wu-Tzu Chuan-Kuo Tai-Piao-Ta-Hui):

SINCE its convocation, Congress has already accomplished more than half its work. The spirit of sincere and genuine unity, which has permeated Congress during the deliberations in the past few days on various proposals, is a happy augury for the future of the State.

I wish today to avail myself of this opportunity, when delegates from all over the country are assembled here, to speak candidly on the external relations of the country during the past few years. I hope that all my comrades will make a thorough examination of my words and give us their specific directions thereafter.

The outbreak of the Sept. 18 (Shen yang) Incident (in 1931) was followed by the Shanghai and North-China Incidents in rapid succession. The entire country, both Government and the people, have had to endure the greatest pain and anxiety.

Entrusted by the entire comrades of the Party, with the heavy responsibility of a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, I feel that I am one of those whose responsibilities have been heaviest and whose sufferings have been deepest.

However, following our experience of the prolonged national emergency, we firmly believe that the entire country has learnt a deep lesson. What is this lesson? It is that the first of the Three People's Principles (*San Min Chu-I*) of our Party, the so-called nationalist movement, is not simply an external movement.

For the nationalist movement has two aspects, internal and external. The external movement is only a part of the nationalist movement, but cannot be regarded as the nationalist movement itself. In other words, externally, we should seek, in international relations, independence and equality for our nation; internally, we should exhort the nation to self-reliance and self-strengthening.

This point is already set forth in the bequeathed teachings of our late Party Leader (Dr. Sun Yat-sen), to which I respectfully refer. Externally, indeed, the late Party Leader advocated national independence and international equality and abolition of all unilateral treaties; but, at the same time internally, he strongly advocated spiritual and material reconstruction.

When we read his "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction," "Plans for National Reconstruction," and other works, we find numerous exhortations to the nation to strive together for national self-reliance and self-exertion. This idea is clearly set forth especially in the 5th Lecture on Nationalism.

We must therefore ask ourselves how far, during the past decade, we have exerted ourselves in the achievement of spiritual and material reconstruction, that is to say, in the path towards self-reliance and self-strengthening.

We must also understand that the two aspects of the nationalist movement must proceed simultaneously and along parallel lines in order to be successful. If we pay attention to one aspect of the problem only, we are certain to meet with unexpected setbacks. This is natural and inevitable and it is one of the points I wish to bring to your attention today.

Secondly, the relations between States are entirely different from those between individuals. Between States, there can be no permanent enmity. This is proved by the diplomatic history of Europe during the past century, when States were 'friends at one time and enemies at another.' For the relations between States are complicated, and their scope is wide and not so simple as that of the relations between individuals.

In a given case, from one point of view, it may seem there can be no reason for friendship between two States, but in another given case and from another point of view, it may seem that there can be no reason for estrangement. Concrete cases of this description are numerous. Relations between States are therefore relative and not absolute.

In other words, international relations, involving alliances or separations, amity or enmity, should be determined by considerations of the prosperity or decline of the nation as a whole, and the vital interests of the people, and not by momentary sentiments or local interests. Carefully to weigh, in the light of these considerations, what is urgent and what admits of delay, and to compare matters which are weighty with those which are of lighter importance, in determining the final policy—this is a point that should be observed by all responsible statesmen and Revolutionary Party members.

Each time we suffer a great humiliation, we cannot but examine ourselves. In Chapter 5 on Democracy (*Min Chuan*,) the late Party leader tells us in effect that there are more than one country that can bring about our national extinction. This is a warning that we must take seriously to heart. For the present unprecedented national emergency is no exception to the rule of cause and effect, and is not the result of accident.

Mencius once said, "A man must first insult himself, before people insult him; a State must first attack itself, before others attack it." The late Party leader often referred to this saying as a warning to us.

If we depreciate and renounce ourselves and fail to rely upon and strengthen ourselves, then the friends of today may become our foes of tomorrow. On the other hand, if we strengthen ourselves and be self-reliant, it is not impossible for our foes of today to become our friends of tomorrow. The old saying that help comes from others only when one first helps oneself and that fortune smiles only on him who looks after his own welfare, is based on the same idea.

During the present period of national emergency, we cannot but strive to help ourselves and look after our own welfare. This is the second point which I wish to bring to your attention today.

The mission of our Party to consummate the National Revolution has not yet been fully achieved. When a country is in the midst of a renovation, its internal and external policies often come into conflict with vested interests, with the result that clashes and changes are precipitated. Obstruction and calumny are therefore to be expected.

Placed as we are at the present juncture, we should pay particular attention to two points:

Firstly, we should regard the completion of "the fundamental and central task of the State" as our supreme devotion, which must not be affected by temporary conflicts of interests. This idea is clearly set forth in a saying of Confucius: "If one cannot be patient in a small matter, gigantic schemes are likely to be upset." For the diplomatic situation during a period of emergency cannot be tackled by ordinary methods.

Secondly, changes in the international situation occur with rapidity and without warning. When an incident occurs, it must be handled with promptness and resolution.

The internal and external difficulties of various eastern and western countries after the European War have been more or less similar to the political phenomena that have occurred in our count during the past decade. Owing to the identity of the aspirations between the authorities and the people, and thanks to the power and ability of the responsible authorities to take resolute and prompt decision on vital issues, the crises have been successfully overcome and the national foundation consolidated. This is the third point I wish to bring to your attention today.

The population of our country is one-fourth of the total population of the world. The rise or fall of our country has a vital bearing on world peace and human welfare—a fact the enlightened statesman of all friendly Powers must already have recongized. Our eastern neighbour, Japan, must be particularly anxious about peace in the Far East and the mutual welfare of the two countries.

What we are assiduously seeking today is the continuation of our national existence, and co-existence with the world power. What else do we want? If we continue to carry out sound and concrete domestic reforms internally, and pursue a policy of frankness and sincerity vis-a-vis the various friendly powers, I firmly believe that the day will certainly arrive when an understanding, both internal and external, will be achieved.

We now come to the following conclusion: In pursuance of the above-mentioned three points, if no international change occurs to cut short our national existence and the path to our regeneration, we should be guided by the vital interests of the State and the people as a whole. With regard to all minor problems, we should show the greatest patience. And within the limits of non-encroachment on our sovereign rights, we shall seek harmonious relations with the various friendly Powers; and, on the basis of reciprocity and equality, we shall seek economic cooperation with them.

Otherwise, we shall obey the orders of the Party and the State, and make a supreme resolve. I dare not boast, nor dare I evade responsibility; in other words, so long as the maintenance of peace does not become entirely hopeless, we shall not abandon peace; nor shall we talk lightly of sacrifice unless and until the final crisis comes. For, while personal sacrifice is a small matter, national sacrifice is of great importance, and while an individual's life is limited, the life of a nation is eternal.

If a limit is set to the continuation of peace, and if the will to sacrifice is resolutely formed, and if we make a supreme effort for peace with the determination to make the sacrifice as a final resort—with a view to stabilizing the national foundation and reviving the national spirit—I sincerely believe that this will be the only policy that the Party can pursue in order to overcome the national emergency and achieve national reconstruction.

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st July, 1934 and until further notice.

Down Trains										Up Trains							
41 Slow D 1 2 3	301 Ex. S D 1 2 3	1 Ex. S D 1 2 3	305 Ex. S D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	21 Ex. S D 1 2 3	3* Ex. S D 1 2 3	MAIN LINE STATIONS		302 Ex. S D 1 2 3	22* Fast D 1 2 3	42 Slow D 1 2 3	4 Ex. S D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	2 Ex. S D 1 2 3	306 Ex. S D 1 2 3	6 Ex. D 1 2 3
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7.45	16.40	10.21	20.26	15.01	—	22.08	--	,, Langfang - - -	,,	8.50	9.26	15.43	—	21.34	7.45	6.43	—
9.16	17.50	11.28	21.39	16.30	19.07	23.38	13.32	,, Tientsin Central	,,	7.40	8.03	14.14	16.05	20.11	6.39	5.30	9.15
9.25	17.59	11.36	21.48	16.39	19.15	23.47	13.40	arr. Tientsin East -	dep.	7.30	7.50	14.00	15.55	20.00	6.30	5.20	9.05
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11.46		13.45		19.08		2.18	15.40	,, Lu-tai - - - -	,,		5.26	11.41	13.48	17.43	4.08		
12.52		14.42		20.11		3.32	16.39	,, Tang-shan - -	,,		4.15	10.30	12.50	16.37	2.58		
13.39		15.17		20.47		4.20	17.14	,, Ku-yeh - - - -	,,		3.30	9.44	12.18	16.05	2.16		
14.29		15.49		21.21		5.12	17.46	,, Lanhsien - - -	,,		2.32	8.45	11.39	15.22	1.18		
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16.16		17.04		22.46		7.07	19.01	,, Pei-tai-ho - - -	,,		0.39	6.54	10.27	14.00	23.31		
16.43		17.23		23.08		7.33	19.20	,, Chin-wang-tao -	,,		0.01	6.25	10.04	13.35	22.59		
17.05		17.40		23.26		7.55	19.37	arr. Shan-hai-kwan -	,,		23.30	6.00	9.45	13.15	22.30		
		18.40						dep. ,,	arr.						21.26		
		16.25						arr. Shenyang (Mukden)	dep.						10.15		
	FOR SHANGHAI		FOR PUKOW							FROM SHANGHAI						FROM PUKOW	

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Tientsin, 1st July, 1934.

BY ORDER.

Some Common Sense About Russo-American Relations

The Editor, *The China Weekly Review* :—

WHILE certain sections of the American public opinion, as well as the American Press in Shanghai, are condemning the Chinese government for not fighting Japan, in spite of the fact that they know *China has not even a railroad to transport troops across the country, and likely not enough bombing planes to last one month* . . . . the United States continues to be the chief purveyor of the Japanese War-machine, as anyone living in the sea-port of Seattle can testify. That is probably what is meant by the "good neighbor policy." But the "good neighbor policy" toward China has consisted chiefly in draining her of her silver, and the neighborly policy as regards Soviet Russia is best expressed in the recent note of Secretary Hull concerning the alleged breach of Litvinoff's pledge to refrain from instigating revolutionary activities in the United States, and in the subsequent reduction of the staff of the American Embassy in Moscow. Are not these moves untimely, and do they not rather encourage Japanese aggression in Siberia?

Without discussing here the merits or demerits of Communism, one may wonder why in the first place we should allow the Communist Party to figure on our ballot, since we are so afraid it might destroy our national institutions? Why not try to curb it as a purely domestic affair, rather than make an international quarrel out of it, and give the Soviet Union the impression that we side with her enemies? Remember that Japan also sent a note in the wake of Hull's!

It is plain that if the Communist Parties in different countries were not allowed to grow, they could not send so many important delegations to Moscow, and that the Komintern would then be just as impotent as the League of Nations has proven to be these last years.

The fault is with the conditions at home which make for the growth of such subversive parties, and not with the Soviet Union. It is absurd to abuse Stalin in such a connection, and even more ridiculous to refer to him as a "dictator." The American public seems to be obsessed with the bogey of dictators! There is no more of a dictator in Soviet Russia than there is in China—both countries being under the Committee form of government in which it is a Party that dictates and not one individual.

Dictator or not, and regardless of what one thinks of his Five Year Plan and ruthless enforcement of State Socialism, Stalin has proven a far-sighted statesman in adding the U.S.S.R. to the membership of the League of Nations, giving the League a new impetus in curbing Imperialistic aggressions by sending to Geneva Litvinoff, whose matchless "definition of an aggressor" should win universal acceptance in the Cause of Peace.

Had the League had Litvinoff on the Council in 1931, instead of being dominated by Sir John Simon, *sanctions might have been forced on Japan*, and Manchukuo probably would not have seen the light.

China has shown her intelligence this time, as she dispatched to Geneva W. W. Yen, her own ambassador to Moscow. It shows at least some willingness to harmonize with Moscow. If the same realistic policies that induced the Soviets to join the "bourgeois" League of Nations were also pursued toward Nationalist China, one could easily imagine an agreement by which the Chinese red armies, once driven to the Western border-lands, would be cautioned by Moscow to stop fighting the Nanking Government—which Stalin honored in the person of M. Bogomoloff, the first Ambassador ever accredited to Nanking—and rather to stay on the defensive against external enemies. Japan assuredly would not relish such a prospect, but she would have nothing to fear, unless she actually intends to add Mongolia to her Manchukuo Empire.

Meanwhile, the American Department of State is letting Japan have her way, persistently ignoring—in fact, if not in words—the obligations that America incurred as the Guarantor of the Nine Power Treaty, and caring nothing beyond "defending her nationals" conveniently shielded by unequal treaties, the same treaties (with the farcical Boxer's Protocol on top of it!) that *void* the clause of the territorial integrity of China in case of attack by an alien power, *turning every treaty port into a virtual strategic base for the invaders.*

To such sleepy Americans as think their legitimate trade in China is best protected by a policy of masterly inactivity in the face of Japanese expansionist intrigues and military pressure, the awakening will be indeed rude, once all our markets are lost to the Island Empire! With the disappearance of much of our foreign trade, *non-employment will increase in America*, labor will turn to Communism in evergrowing numbers, and Soviet Russia, who might have helped us keep Nippon in her proper place, will get *the laugh* at our expense!

MADELEINE RICHARD SEDGWICK

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 1, 1935.

Shall We Conclude the "Training Period"?

BY CHANG T'IEN HU

RECENTLY, and especially before, during and after the Sixth Plenary Session of the C. E. C., many editorials in leading Chinese newspapers, and articles of some well known Chinese scholars, have been devoted to a discussion of the question as to whether a constitutional form of government should be immediately adopted to displace the existing "Party rule." Dr. Sun Yat-sen divides the task of the Chinese Revolution into three periods, namely the "Military Period", the "Training Period" and the "Constitutional Period." The first period means the unification of China through military measures; the second, the training and preparation, under the rule or leadership of the Kuomintang, of the people for a democratic government; and the third, the government by the people themselves without the "tutelage" of the Kuomintang. The third marks the consummation of the task of the Revolution. China is now supposed to be in the second period, and the question which has been under red-hot discussion, is, in other words, whether China should now conclude the "Training Period" and open up the constitutional one.

An editorial in the November 1 issue of the *Shanghai Shen Pao* urged :—

"The rule of law is a necessary postulate to a clean and efficient government, and its realization depends upon a strong and legitimate political system. Recently, in the reconsideration of the draft of the constitution, the Legislative *Yuan* has been able to pay considerable attention to this point; we think it will meet majority approval in the (Sixth Plenary) Session. What we hope is that the (Sixth) Plenary Session and the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang Delegates, after the examination of the draft, will soon convoke a national convention so as to enable an early realization of a consitutional government, by which the will of the people can be expressed . . . . and the task of the unification of the whole country will be greatly benefited."

And an editorial of the *Peiping Ch'en Pao* of the same date opined :—

"What the people of the whole country are hoping to-day . . . . . is first of all the conclusion of the "Training" in question. . . . . What the Sixth Plenary Session, C. E. C., should urgently decide is only the date for the conclusion of the "Training" and the realization of the constitutional government. A procrastination of the "Training" is of no use, but harm to the Party, the country and the people . . . . . If we still hesitate, all sorts of greivances will arise. This is much to be worried about . . . As a matter of fact, after the conclusion of the "Training", the Kuomintang will still remain the biggest political party and hold political power . . . . Therefore, whether the "Training" is concluded or not will not affect the existing political situtation; the only difference is that the period being concluded, the people can have a constitution to go upon for the exercise of their political powers. There is not the least doubt that the conclusion of the "Training" is a useful change, either from the point of view of the Kuomintang or from that of the country as a whole. It will do away with the dissatisfaction of the people, and is, at the same moment, a great contribution to the task of promoting unification."

Besides editorials, such well-known scholars as Dr. Hu Shih and Tseng Ts'i all breathe the same spirit in their utterances.

I doubt very much whether their reasoning is sound. A constitutional form of government, as the Chinese understand today, requires a population of sufficient intellectual and political knowledge, which cannot be achieved overnight. According to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his "Plans for National Reconstruction" the constitutional form of government is only possible when the majority of the local districts know how to govern themselves. This means that the people should be able to exercise decently the "four political powers of the people", namely, "suffrage," "recall," "initiative" and "referendum." And it needs no argument that the general Chinese people, over 80% of whom are illiterates, know nothing about the exercise of these "four powers." If a constitution is promulgated and given force, it will, evidently, not work. The ignorant masses will become mere tools of the politicians. And, further, party strifes will engender a state of chaos as has happened in the past, or, at least, decentralize our present common effort to meet our national crisis. The failures of the various constitutions after the establishment of the Republic are lessons which we should not be oblivious of. I wonder if a constitution would have much to do with the unification of the country, even if it were practicable in China at present.

As the promulgation of a constitution is of no avail, whither are we drifting?

I maintain :—

Firstly, the "Training Period" should continue. Insamuch as it is evident that a constitution is apt to be abused, while the majority of the people are ignorant, "Training" is first of all necessary. The Kuomintang has been talking about "Training", but it has never done it. It may be justified to find excuse in the repeated happenings of the Japanese, the Communists, the floods and the drought "calamities." Nevertheless, these mishaps have further convinced us of the imperative necessity to "train" the people and stimulate them to take interest in national affairs. Concrete plans, such as for the campaign against illiteracy and for the organization of local self-government bodies, should be immediately drawn up and announced, and pledges, instead of a constitution, should be made to the people for carrying them out during the period of "Training."

The Sixth Plenary Session declared in its closing meeting that its members feel, on the one hand, that "the promulgation of a constitution is a highly important matter," and needs long-time study and consideration, but, they feel, on the other hand, that they cannot "increase the interest and the will of the people to join in the common struggle without adopting a constitution at an early date": therefore, they came to a solution to propose to the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang to fix the date for the convocation of a national convention, so as "to show the people somesomething new, and to express fully our object of centralizing the national strength." But it seems to me that a true national convention is at present impossible, because the people are not yet taught how to exercise their power of suffrage; I maintain that sufficient training should precede any such an expensive and superficial undertaking.

And secondly, the Kuomintang should be reorganized in such a way as to incorporate into it all able men in the country so that it will be able to face the national crisis and to do the tough work of "Training." The little achievement of the Kuomintang in the last six years of "Training" proves that it does not have enough able men. Now so many people are advocating energetically the opening of the "Constitutional Period"; but if we read into their hearts, we immediately understand that it is not the "majority of the people" who are pressing for a constitution, but a scanty minority of intellectuals who are demanding: "Let us also have a share in political affairs!" Their demand is, however, justified. Our country is facing such unprecedented perils. We should centralize our national strength to survive this difficult moment. Why can't they be given political power or allowed to be important members of the Party, if they are able, sincere, and do not contradict Kuomintang principles?

The Kuomintang has adopted a fairly liberal policy so far in giving important offices to competent men who are not its members or even its former enemies. It should be applauded for this. But in view of the present national crisis, the policy should be made still less exclusive.

A necessary qualification to the incorporation of able men is the exclusion of those whose principles are totally at variance with those of the Kuomintang. Why I maintain so is because that, in fact, the Kuomintang is the party in power and, in theory, its principles are as a whole quite sound. But the most important reason behind me is that the unification of our country needs first a unification in faith. Other principles, no matter how good they are, will undoubtedly decentralize our national strength at his critical hour, if they are permitted propaganda by other parties.

And, thirdly, the organization of the Kuomintang seems to be quite loose. Its inability to solve its own conflicts has caused many a civil war and much disintegration in this country. It has not strength, because it lacks strong organization. It seems, therefore, that a sound "party constitution" should precede a national one.

These are some steps which the government should take. We hope that the coming Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang will take them into more serious consideration than a constitution. A constitution is of no use at this moment. It is observation of the unwritten constitution at the bottom of our hearts that we sons of China should be firmly united in love—which is most essential!

Shanghai, November 8, 1935.

"Shanghai Mainichi" Appeals to Municipal Council to Employ Japanese

In an editorial dealing with the difficulty which is created by the use of different languages, the *Shanghai Mainichi* Nov. 14 welcomed the employment of Japanese subjects by the Shanghai Power Company and the local water transport enterprise, to facilitate mutual understanding between local business circles and the Japanese community. Reporting that the Shanghai Telephone Company will also employ more Japanese citizens, the Japanese paper hopes that the Company will employ Japanese men as well as Japanese women. Turning to the administration of the International Settlement by the Municipal Council, the *Mainichi* pointed out that the misunderstandings created by the using of different languages are one of the defects of such international administrative machinery and that the resulting inconvenience has resulted in dissatisfaction on the part of the taxpayers.

THANKSGIVING DAY—1935

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth of November nineteen hundred and thirty-five, as a day of national thanksgiving.

In traversing a period of national stress our country has been knit together in a closer fellowship of mutual interest and common purpose. We can well be grateful that more and more of our people understand and seek the greater good of the greater number. We can be grateful that selfish purpose of personal gain at our neighbors' loss less strongly asserts itself. We can be grateful that peace at home is strengthened by a growing willingness to common counsel. We can be grateful that our peace with other nations continues through recognition of our own peaceful purposes.

But in appreciation of the blessings that Divine Providence has bestowed on us in America, we shall not rejoice as the Pharisee rejoiced. War and strife still live in the world. Rather must America be exemplary and in practice help to bind the wounds of others, strive against disorder and aggression, encourage the lessening of distrust among peoples and advance peaceful trade and friendship.

The future of many generations of man will be greatly guided by our acts in these present years. We hew a new trail.

Let us then on the day appointed offer our devotions and our humble thanks to Almighty God and pray that the people of America will be guided by Him in helping their fellow men.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of November in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (seal).

By the President:

CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

Thanksgiving Day Is Celebrated in Shanghai

The American Community in Shanghai celebrated Thanksgiving Day (Thursday, Nov. 28) in the customary manner. The usual religious service was held in Holy Trinity Cathedral. The Rev. Charles E. Patton of the Presbyterian Mission delivered the Thanksgiving sermon. The Thanksgiving proclamation was read by Judge Milton Helmick of the U. S. Court for China. Others taking part in the ceremony were Chaplain M. M. Witherspoon, U.S.N., the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott and the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett. Dr. Arthur N. Young was the organist. Mrs. Ruth Tyler Fullam was heard as soloist. The music committee for arrangements was Dr. Young and Mrs. K. E. Graham.

French Pay Tribute at Hangchow to Heroes of Taiping Rebellion

A large group of French citizens of Shanghai proceeded to Hangchow last Sunday to take part in memorial services at the tomb of French volunteers who gave their lives fighting against the Taipings. The ceremony was held in the presence of Vice-Adminral Esteva, Commander-in-Chief of French Naval Forces in the Far East, and M. Marcel Baudez, Consul-General. At the tomb of the men who died during the four-year campaign (1860-1864), a report of the exploits of the men who fought under the Ching Dynasty banner was read, and, following the memorial ceremony, Vice-Admiral Esteva delivered a speech.

A visit to the tomb of Yao Fei, famous Chinese loyalist, was also made, where the visitors saluted his memory. Tseng Kuan-kwang, of the Hangchow Municipal Government, also took part in the proceedings.

Panchan Lama's Cortege Leaves Nanking for Sining

Commissioned by the Government to escort the Panchan Lama back to Lhasa, a cortege composed of 300 men left Nanking for Sining Nov. 25. They will wait at the Chinghai capital for Cheng Yun, special envoy of the Government, who will accompany the Tibetan dignitary in his return journey to Lhasa.

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Formosa vs. Fukien

(By The Review's Correspondent in Foochow)

TO begin with, it seems fitting and proper to give a brief description of Formosa. Formosa, a little more than one-fourth of the size of Fukien, was a dependency of China, but was ceded to Japan as a consequence of the Sino-Japansee war in 1894 when Goliath was badly beaten by David. Under the Japanese administration for forty years, Formosa has progressed by leaps and bounds. Though industrial development has not, as yet, reached maturity, agriculture is at the zenith of its development.

Owing to geographical proximity, Fukien and Formosa are closely related. With her industries still in the stage of infancy and her rural districts going bankrupt, Fukien is naturally an outlet for Formosa's manufactured articles and agricultural products. Rice, cane sugar, fruits, fishes and other eatables, and manufactured articles of various kinds are imported in large quantities into Fukien directly from Formosa rather than from Japan proper. In addition, there are many Fukienese who have migrated to Formosa. Most barbers, tailors and cooks in Formosa are Fukienese. There are a great number of Formosans who have settled in Fukien. Nearly all opium dens and gaming houses in Foochow and Amoy, many restaurants, brothels, pawn shops and others are run by Formosans. The number of the Formosans in Foochow and Amoy is so alarmingly great that whenever any difficulty arises between Formosans and natives, the provincial authorities have a delicate situation to handle.

The Economic Mission to Formosa

Relations between Fukien and Formosa have become much closer since the Fukien provincial government despatched an economic mission to Formosa in November, 1934. The mission, headed by Chen Ti-cheng, Commissioner of Reconstruction, which includes the police commissioner in Foochow, two experts of the Bureau of Reconstruction, chief engineer and manager of the Foochow Electric Company, a financier, an assistant professor of Fukien Christian University, two principals of agricultural schools, the principal of government technical school, etc. The purpose of the mission was twofold: (1) to foster friendship and (2) to make a study of the agricultural and industrial conditions, civil administration and economic organization. Guided by Japanese experts, the mission visited different important places. Wherever they went, the mission were shown hearty welcome. The mission spent eleven days in Formosa, achieved their ends, and contributed much toward technical collaboration. That the government employed a Japanese engineer for assistance in the irrigation works of Chang Loh, a district near Foochow, may be said to be an outgrowth of the mission.

Chen Yi's Visit to Formosa

Probably the history of the relations between Fukien and Formosa turned a new leaf when Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, made a visit to Formosa in the previous month. As pointed out by Japanese newspapers, Chen Yi's visit to Formosa is an epoch-making event. On Oct. 21, the Chairman left Foochow for Formosa. As soon as he arrived at Keelung on Oct. 22 he went to the Formosan capital where he called on the viceroy and the army commander. He was given a warm reception and was entertained by the viceroy. On Oct. 23-24, he visited the Formosan Exhibition and inspected the metropolitan administration. On Oct. 25 he visited various places in South Formosa, concentrating his attention on agriculture, water works, communications, etc. On Oct. 27 he went back to Keelung. On Oct. 28 he returned to Foochow.

Rumor is rife that during his sojourn in Formosa, the Chairman negotiated with the Formosan authorities for a thirty-million-dollar-loan on the security of coal mines in the five districts of South Fukien. The proceeds of the loan would, according to rumor, be used for development of the coal mines in Anchi (South Fukien) and elsewhere, for establishment of the water works in Foochow and a power-station near the Nine-Carp-Lake (Hinghwa), and for the settlement of the old debt. The old debt referred to the loan of 1918. In 1918 (seventh year of the Chinese Republic), the late Lin Pin-chang, who was then the Commissioner of Finance, concluded a five-million loan with Lin Wen-fang, a Formosan millionaire who has made his abode in Foochow. Lin Wen-fang was not, as a matter of fact, the sole creditor. Wealthy Fukienese, including Lin Pin-chang himself, and Fei Yu-kai, successor to Lin Pin-chang as Commissioner of Finance, also participated in the loan. The political change, which came afterwards, dealt a fatal blow to the payment of the loan. Recently, the Formosan millionaire using Japanese influence, has pressed for the settlement of the loan, which with interest accrued, is estimated to come to seven or eight millions.

No matter whether the rumor aforesaid carries any weight, it has aroused attention and has had repercussions. The principal of a private secondary school in Foochow is said to have sent to the Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking a petition in which he pointed out that the Chairman's visiting Formosa at a time when it was the fortieth anniversary of cession was regrettable. According to a report not yet confirmed, prominent Fukienese in Nanking, headed by Cheng Lieh, Chief Procurator of the Supreme Court, have, in a telegram, inquired of the provincial government if the rumor was true.

This writer ventures to suggest the improbability of the new loan negotiations. To negotiate for such a large loan as thirty millions is beyond the power of the provincial government. Besides, it is Japanese policy not to grant any loan to China right now but to expect her to regenerate herself by her own efforts. Maybe the Chairman was so keenly interested in the reconstruction work of Formosa that he went there to get first-hand information. Very likely he might discuss the old loan problem with the interested party but not necessarily would be enter into new loan negotiations with Formosan authorities.

Chen Yi's Statement

Of special interest in this connection is the following statement of Chen Yi. In an interview with the newspaperman in Formosa, he said: "Formosa is a place where I have never been before. The reason why I come here is that I am eager to get practical knowledge concerning the productive enterproses in Formosa. Fukien and Formosa are specially related. It is the wish of the provincial government that Japanese experts will give technical assistance in our productive enterprises. As to the 'loan' problem, it has been talked over. It is nothing new—it has been a problem since 1918 (seventh year of the Chinese Republic). The government for the present, has not the least intention of making any loan whatever. The plans to develop the productive enterprises in Fukien are under serious consideration but are not decided upon. Up to the present time there have been no plans of Sino-Japanese cooperation in the enterprises of Fukien."

Importance of Fukien

Fukien, bordering on Chekiang, Kwangtung and Kiangsi, is politically, economically and strategically, a very important province. Fukien is in a position to contribute greatly toward the prosperity of the whole country if her economic resources are well-developped Recently, some thoughtful Chinese see the advisability of China's retreating immediately to the Northwest should an international war happen. I do not subscribe to this view. The Northwest is China's final line of defense. Elementary strategy rules that an opponent should be brought up against the final defense position as late and as badly mauled as possible. Furthermore, Central and South China is the flower of the country. Fukien, unprepared and defenceless, would, during the time of international war, weep and wail in abject submission. With Fukien occupied as a base of operations, the invader could have a very easy access to Kwangtung, Kiangsi, etc. jeopardizing the position of both Central and South China. The building of national defenses in Fukien is a matter of necessity. True, there is a hitch in the matter but its importance cannot be overemphasized.

Nov. 18, 1935.

"Shanghai Mainichi" Again Attacks "Reuter" News Agency

In an editorial Nov. 25 the *Shanghai Mainichi* launched a new attack on *Reuter* News Agency. Firstly recalling the "fabrication" in regard to the assassin of Wang Ching-wei, and the apology made by the manager of the Far Eastern section of the agency in this connection, the *Mainichi* alleged that many falsified reports were circulated by the agency in connection with the autonomy movement in North China, thus aggravating Sino-Japanese relations. "It is well-known" said the *Mainichi*, "that the reports sent by *Reuter* concerning the movement of the Communists in China represent the fabrication of the Nanking Government. It is said that the reports concerning China are made up by Chinese reporters. Then it is natuaal that only those reports favorable in China will be circulated. However, we cannot but express our regret that such partial reports are circulated by such a large news agency as *Reuter*."

Japanese Have Eyes on Chiang Kai-shek School at Chengchow

A private middle school, named Chung Cheng or Chiang Kai-shek, at Chengchow at the junction of the Pinghan and Lunghai Railways, was founded two years ago by some veteran members of the Kuomintang in the province. Owing to the fact that it was easy to obtain money from various circles, the school has been developed with much rapidity. Recently the Japanese were anxious to get a suitable place there for a consulate. They were surprised to learn that the school was named for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. They then asked the local political authorities to have said school building for a consulate. Learning this, the students became angry, and gathered together to fight the Japanese who passed by the school. Up to the present, the Japanese have not been heard to make any demands upon the political authorities. But the school building has become empty and all the students have automatically returned home, *The Review's* correspondent at Kaifeng writes.

Floods Renew Ravages in North China

Following a period of comparative calm and quietude, the flood scare is starting all anew in north Kiangsu. At the city of Peihsin bordering the Weishan Lake on the Kiangsu-Shantung boundary is engulfed in water and its fate is now hanging in the balance. The flood water asre surging into the city from the north and south city gates. Adding to the terror of the people inside, the city walls are now soaked with water and threaten momentary collapse. Unless the flood waters recede quickly, there is very slim hope for the city to hold out much longer. Advices from Nanking state that definite measures for leading the flood waters in north Kiangsu to the sea were worked out at a recent conference between the Kiangsu Provincial authorities, the Salt Gabelle, and the National Economic Council.

A sum of approximately $550,000 will be required for draining off the flood waters in the Huaipei Area in northern Kiangsu into the sea, according to estimates drawn up at a conference of representatives of the Chief Inspectorate of Salt Revenue of the Ministry of Finance, the Kiangsu Provincial Department of Reconstruction and the District Government of Kuanyun (salt-producing center in northeastern Kiangsu), convened by the National Economic Council during the weekend. The amount includes $240,000 for cutting a 10-kilometer canal joining the Wutu and Kuan Rivers; $148,000 for dredging the Chuchou River, covering a distance of 18 kilometers; $118,000 for a canal, 13 kilometers long, from Panpu to the Shanhou River; and $37,800 for a canal of 35 kilometers from the old Hsiaohsiang River to Yangchuang.

Butterfly Wu Is Criticized by Nanking Famine Relief Association

Miss Butterfly Wu, Chinese movie queen, whose recent wedding to Eugene Penn at the Holy Cathedral in Shanghai proved to be the outstanding social event of the season, and K. Y. Chow, General Manager of the Star Motion Picture Company, where Miss Wu is employed, are under fire of the Nanking Flood Relief Association. It is alleged that the troupe of the Star Motion Picture Company, headed by Miss Wu and Mr. Chow, deprived the flood victims of a large portion of the gate receipts of a series of theatrical perfomances which they gave in the capital. The Flood Relief Association in a petition to the local authorities state that despite large gate receipts, Miss Wu and Mr. Chow turned over to the Association the farcically small sum of $27, which the latter have refused to accept The Association demand that the pictures of the Star Motion Picture Company be banned on the local screen for a period of two months.

German Omnibuses to Be Used in Nanking Service

A shipment of 20 out of 50 omnibuses, ordered by the Kiangnan Motor-Service Company from Germany, arrived in Nanking, Nov. 24. The new buses will be used in the local city service.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1477

The public is hereby notified that, in accordance with Government instructions, the exportation abroad of antiques is forbidden, but that, when organizations under the control of the Central Government, or of local governments, wish to ship antiques abroad for research purposes, exportation will be allowed upon production of a Huchao issued jointly by the Ministries of Education and of Domestic Affairs.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE.
Shanghai, 27th November, 1935.

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Cabinet Crisis Is Threatened in Japan Over Army and Navy Estimates

A CABINET crisis is threatened in Japan over the Army and Navy estimates for 1936-37, in the opinion of *Reuter*. With the financial situation calling for stringent economy, ordinary expenditures had been fixed by the Finance Ministry at Yen 1,680,000,000 and extraordinary at Yen 560,000,000. Recent developments in China have stiffened the determination of the Army that its new demands of Yen 350,000,000 for the next fiscal year represent an irreducible minimum, while the Ministry is reported to be determined that extraordinary appropriations for both fighting services must be cut by 50 per cent. The Navy, in support of new demands totalling Yen 300,000,000, points with equal insistence to the "international peril" that may follow failure of the London Naval Conference. Aggregate new demands of the Army and Navy total Yen 650,000,000. The Ministry of Finance has already settled upon the policy of approving no more than Yen 560,000,000 in new demands from all the Ministries, and Yen 194,300,000 of this has already been allotted among the other Ministries. Of the Yen 365,700,000 that remains, the Ministry of Finance intends to set aside between Yen 20,000,000 and Yen 30,000,000 for contingencies. The sum remaining to cover new demands of the Army and Navy, therefore, is only about Yen 325,700,000, or less than half the amount demanded.

Record Tax Burden for Japanese People

Japanese taxpayers will pay a record total of Yen 2,226,000,000 in 1936-37 fiscal year to keep the governmental machinery in operation, Tokyo Treasury officials disclosed this week.

This figure exceeds the budget for the current fiscal year by Yen 36,000,000. The latter amount was originally larger, but was reduced by the tax on the gasoline imports and the revision of the law on subsidies to the iron and steel industry.

According to the *Asahi*, General Kawashima, Minister for War, after repeated conferences with Lieut.-General Imai, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, at his hotel at Kagoshima, decided on the following course in regard to the compilation of the new Budget, the North China situation, and the vindication of the national polity: The army must insist on the acceptance by the Finance Department of its estimates for the next fiscal year amounting to Yen 594,000,000. Soviet armaments and defences in the Far East are much stronger than the Japanese armaments in Manchukuo, and so long as the present state of relative armaments undergoes no change, it is absolutely necessary for the army to secure the approval of the Finance Department for its new claims of Yen 340,000,000, of which the principal items are the Manchurian affair expenditure Yen 180,000,000, the replenishment of war supplies (Yen 100,000,00) and the improvement of armaments (Yen 40,000,000).

Regarding the North China problem, the War Minister stressed the point that the new situation arising from the Nanking Government's nationalization of silver deserves serious attention. In view of the objectives of the Umedzu-Ho Ying-ching Agreement, which are to maintain general peace and order in North China and to help the economic recovery of the populace, the Japanese army must take decisive measures, if the future course of events warrants it, to remove all cause for future evils.

On the last-mentioned issue, the vindication of the national polity, General Kawashima expressed the opinion that while endeavoring to promote the cause in view in the new Committee for the reform of education and learning, efforts must be made to effect such reforms as are called for in military systems and education.

Japanese Emperor Approves Extensive Changes in Army

Extensive changes in the personnel of the Japanese Army were approved by the Emperor Nov. 22, at an interview with Gen. Yoshiuki Kawashima, War Minister. The changes, will be officially announced Dec. 1. Three full generals and two lieutenant-generals will become members of the Supreme War Council. These include Lieut.-Gen. Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, Commander of the Imperial Guard Division, and Lieut.-Gen. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Commander of the Fourth Division. Gen. Kenkichi Ueda, Commander of the Korean Garrison and one of the most influential officers in the Army, was among the five appointees. He lost several toes in the sensational Hongkew Park bombing in 1932.

Monster Parade of School Children in Tokyo Honors Emperor Meiji

Ninety thousand school children paraded off the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo Nov. 24, when 76,000 middle school boys, bearing rifles, and 15,300 girls were reviewed by Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of Emperor Hirohito. Congratulatory addresses were made by Gen. Kawashima, War Minister; Admiral Osumi, Navy Minister, and Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Education. A large number of high Government and prefectural officials attended the ceremony.

Major-General Piggott Appointed Military Attache to Tokyo

Major-General F. S. G. Piggott has been appointed Military Attache to the British Embassy at Tokyo in succession to Colonel E. A. H. James, with effect from May 5, 1936. He is the son of the late Sir Frances Taylor Piggott, former Chief Justice of Hongkong.

Mitsubishi Head Is Dead at Age of 70

Kusuyata Kimura, head of the Mitsubishi financial house, died of heart failure in Tokyo Nov. 23 at the age of 70. He was the Chairman of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, the holding company of theMitsubishi interests.

Osaka to Hold Fair in Bid for China Trade

The Osaka Association of Exporters to East Asia will hold a sample fair at the Trade Museum of the Osaka Urban Prefecture on Dec. 11 and 12. Japan's leading exporters will be asked to exhibit their products, while an invitation to attend the fair been exended to all the Chinese merchants in Japan.

Aged American Professor to Be Deported

The Tokyo *Yomiuri* Nov. 17 stated that an American instructor at Waseda named Bennihoff, 61 years of age, will retire after 10 years of lecturing, adding that this popular teacher had been "indulging in shameful conduct despite his noble personality heretofore displayed." He was examined by the police, the Waseda university authorities are dismissing him, and he is to be deported.

Labor Pamphlet to Be Issued in Japan Jan. 1

Relations between labor and capital in Japan will form the subject of a 400-page pamphlet to be issued in the English language on Jan. 1 by the National Federation of Industrial Organizations. The booklet is being published both in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the organization and to acquaint foreigners with labor conditions in Japan. It will be distributed among foreign commercial firms, chambers of commerce, the International Labor Office officials, diplomatic and consular establishments.

Automobile Traffic Tie-Up Enforced for Eight Hours in Protest Against Increased Gasoline Price

An 8-hours strike by the officials of automobile operators' unions tied up 1,800 trucks in Osaka, and 4,700 motor vehicles throughout Hyogo Prefecture, Nov. 26. Among the large cities affected by the strike were Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto. The strike was called off when the union officials accepted a proposal to submit the dispute to mediation made by Heibei Mori, President of the Osaka Chamber Commerce and Industry. The price of gasoline is the point at issue, and the dispute is one of the phases of the Japanese government's oil control law.

General Seaman's Strike Called Off on Advice of Police

Eight thousand men, comprising the crews of more than 300 vessels, were under strike orders Nov. 22 as the New Japan Seamen's Union pushed its fight to win better food and wage conditions for its members on the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha vessels. The union instructed members to walk out in sympathy with their comrades employed by the "K" line. The only exceptions were to be that crews on vessels being used for "military purposes and in the transportation of munitions." These strike orders were withdrawn Nov. 23 at 2 a.m. on advice of the Hyogo Prefectural police, who offered mediation. The order did not affect the strikers on the 12 vessesl of the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha. The Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha later agreed to a mediation proposal by the prefectural authorities. Under the terms of settlement the union is given company recognition and also secures an increase in the discharge allowances for its members.

Japanese Police Arrest American Tourists for Photographing Radishes in Hokkaido

Yards and yards of daikon, the Japanese giant radish, were hung out to dry before pickling, on a clothes line behind a Japanese inn in the outskirts of Hakodate, in the Hokkaido. An American tourist staying at the inn thought the radishes an interesting subject for a picture and took a couple of snaps with his camera. Several minutes later, while he and his two travelling companions, accompanied by a guide from the Japan Tourist Bureau, were driving toward Hakodate city in a motorcar, two policemen ordered the party to stop. The police had caught them after a mad chase in an autocycle with sirens screaming and all that, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. The snapshots had been taken in a fortified zone and the police had been informed. The entire party was immediately

taken in custody. This incident occurred on the morning of Nov. 9. The Americans went to the police station prepared for the worst, and the questioning began. But the daikon saved the day, and the "violator" of the fortified zone ordinance and the members of his party were released in time to catch a boat for Aomori after a "pleasant visit with the police." The Americans were Robert Koke, who took the picture; Mrs. Robert Ames, widow of the well-known motion picture actor, and Mrs. Louise Garrett, Mrs. Ames' cousin, all of whom are on a leisurely tour of the world.

Cabinet Meeting Disrupted Over War and Naval Demands

Differences between officials of the Ministry of Finance, on the one hand, and representatives of the armed services on the other, disrupted a Cabinet meeting convened to discuss the draft 1936-37 budget in Tokyo, Nov. 26. The gathering at first proceeded smoothly as the Ministers virtually "rubber stamped" the budgetary estimates of the ten civilian departments as drawn up by the Ministry of Finance. Heated arguments, however, flared up as the discussion turned to the military and naval appropriations which have been drastically pared down by the Exchequer.

K. Takahashi, Minister of Finance, upheld the reductions on the ground that they represented the upper limit of what he considered that Japan should be able to spend during the next year. Gen. Kawashima, Minister of War, and Admiral M. Osumi, Minister of Navy, disagreed, pointing out that interntaional conditions allowed no "let up" in maintaining their effectives at full strength. The meeting then adjourned.

In a session that lasted until the early hours officials of the Finance Ministry completed the nation's draft budget which provides for the expenditure of Yen 2,242,000,000.

The total, which may be increased after conferences with other Ministries, is Yen 30,500,000 higher than the figure for the current fiscal year, and only Yen 12,000,000 below the 1933-34 record budget.

The sum allotted by the Treasury for national defence is below this year's figure, the Army receiving Yen 490,000,000 and the Navy Yen 540,000,000. Respective figures for the current year are Yen 492,959,000 and Yen 529,784,000.

Slight increases were registered by the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Communications and Home Affairs.

Appropriations decided by the Finance Ministry are as follows :

	1936-37	1935-36
Imperial Household	4,500,000	4,500,000
Foreign Affairs	31,000,000	29,679,000
Home Affairs	179,000,000	163,601,000
Finance	495,000,000	489,160,000
Army	490,000,000	492,959,000
Navy	540,000,000	529,784,000
Justice	39,000,000	38,395,000
Education	143,000,000	149,000,000
Agriculture and Forestry	90,000,000	93,473,000
Commerce and Industry	17,000,000	13,464,000
Communications	195,000,000	189,963,000
Overseas Affairs	19,000,000	20,605,000
Total	2,242,500,000	2,215,413,000

Two Illicit Japanese Silver Dealers Are Hi-Jacked

The dangers for Japanese of engaging in illicit silver operations were illustrated by two incidents which occurred in Shanghai Nov. 23 and 24. In the former instance a Japanese named Kondo went to the Hou Kong Hong in Rue du Consulat, because he had been informed that he could buy silver there. According to the story he told the Police, he went to the said premises with $11,860 in notes wrapped in a cloth for the purpose of purchasing the silver. With him went another Japanese named Tanaka, who had acted as go-between. The latter received $1,200 as his commission for his services in the affair. Kondo's story is that he was attacked by one of a group of Chinese on the premises, while another made off with his parcel of money. A fellow Japanese found Kondo in a groggy condition. The incident on the following day concerned Mitsuyoshi Doi, aged 18, who is employed by the Shinko Yoko, wool dealers, in Haining Road, and his employer, Hideo Furuya, who went together to the s.s. *Hin Peking*, lying off the French Bund, to purchase $700 worth of silver coins from a Chinese. While the two were leaving the ship, having completed the deal, Doi was stopped by three men, who hurried him off to a sampan. Mr. Furuya promptly informed the Japanese Consular Police. Two Japanese policemen were sent to the headquarters of the Pootung Water Police, where they found the youth, and took him back to the Consular police station. Doi reported that he was handcuffed in the sampan and thoroughly searched, and that $110 of the $350 in silver coins held by him was missing after the arrest. The Chinese Public Safety Bureau expressed regret over the incident, explaining that Doi was mistaken for a Chinese.

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"China Clipper" Inaugurates Trans-Pacific Airmail Service

The Pan-American trans-Pacific liner *China Clipper* was due to arrive in Manila Nov. 29 on its inaugural flight. The huge four-motored 25-ton *China Clipper* took off from Alameda, California, Nov. 22 with approximately 100,000 pieces of mail. The trip was made via Honolulu, Midway Island, Wake Island and Guam . The plane at times proceeded at a speed exceeding two miles a minute.

Elaborate ceremonies attended the departure of the plane, with almost the entire U.S. nation "listening-in" to a program by radio. Postmaster-General Farley was the principal speaker of the occasion.

A wireless message from the *Clipper* Nov. 25 stated: "We left Midway Island at 10.12 o'clock this morning, Pacific Standard Time, en route to Wake Island, our next stop on the way to Manila, The flight has become a mere routine matter to the crew of eight and five of the nine passengers whom we brought from Honolulu and who are all Pan-American Airway employees. The other four were left at Midway as a relief ground-crew. The five now aboard will replace the crew at Wake Island. The four Chinese cooks whom we are taking to Wake Isalnd talk excitedly, and peer from the windows constantly at the trackless ocean beneath us. There was considerable commotion aboard when the first officer sighted smoke thirty miles away to-day. Skimming through another mile every 24 seconds, we soon passed over the ss. *President Lincoln*, which left San Francisco eleven days ago. Captain Musick hailed Captain Hansen, of the liner, sending greetings by radio. The *President Lincoln* returned compliments with three long blasts. We saluted, dipping our wing. All passengers on the steamer crowded to the top deck, waving greetings."

A large batch of letters was dispatched from Shanghai by Miss Virgina Cowper, local agent for the China National Aviation Corporation, on behalf of persons anxious to send mail across the Pacific by air on the first return voyage by the *China Clipper* to the United States. The letters were sent to Manila by a steamer of the Java-China-Japan Line.

Linking of the new trans-Pacific air-mail service with the Netherlands East Indies at Manila is being studied by the Department of State and War. Concrete developments will await conclusions of War Secretary Dern, who has been investigating the proposal during his visit to Manila.

Los Angeles Police on Lookout for Plane Sabotage

Advices from Los Angeles stated that the police there have been ordered by Chief of Police Davis, to keep a constant watch over all airplane hangars and factories in the city. Chief Davis in an interview recalled that that on July 30 a Northrup super-pursuit plane disappeared while Arthur Saker was testing it and was never found and that, on September 13 a Vulte bomber, designed for the Chinese Army, crashed when the motor failed as it was taking off, killing the pilot and mechanic.

"Philippine Clipper" Also to Be Placed on Trans-Pacific Run

The *Philippine Clipper*, sister plane of the *China Clipper*, is now at Alameda after having completed test flights successfully over the Caribbean, and made a trip to said city from Miami without incident. It is planned to place the new ship in trans-Pacific service early in December before the return of the *China Clipper* from the Philippines.

Japanese Newspaper Plane Returns to Tokyo After Trip to Manila

Seventeen days after it had left on a pioneering flight to the Philippines, honoring the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the Lockheed monoplane of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* and Osaka *Mainichi* newspapers returned to Tokyo Nov. 26. The round trip was made without mishap.

Plane Service Between China and French Indo-China Is Formally Inaugurated

The first flight linking C.N.A.C.'s Shanghai-Canton airline with Air France's Paris-Indo-China airway was successfully concluded over the week-end with the accomplishment of a round-trip between Canton and Hanoi by a Douglas Dolphin hydroplane piloted by Captain E. M. Allison of China National Aviation Corporation. The plane started from Canton on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and after an uneventful flight marked by a brief stopover at Kwangchowan, French leased territory, landed on the lake at Hanoi at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Accompanied by Colonel Glaize, a director of Air France, Captain Allison and his copilot returned to Canton on Sunday, leaving Hanoi at 10 in the morning and reaching Canton at 5 p.m.

Canton Air Defence Commission Organizes Communications Corps

The Air Defence Commission of Canton has organized a communications corps to aid in the work of air defence. The corps is divided into sixteen companies. Street cleaners, telephone and electric power station workers are attached to each company.

First-aid Aviation Practice Is Held at Nanking

Under the auspices of the Nanking Air Defence Publicity Committee, a medical first-aid practice in case of air attacks was held at the Public Recreation ground Nov. 23 when over 1,000 physicians, nurses, students and boy scouts participated.

Air Defence Maneuvers Held at Nanking and Hangchow

Under the auspices of the Nanking Air Defence Committee, an Air Defence Publicity Week was launched in Nanking Nov. 25. Besides despatching a publicity corps to deliver public addresses, the Committee also had posters widely displayed throughout the city showing the importance of air defence.

Air defence manuvers were staged in Hangchow, Nov. 25 when the military forces, police, students, boy scouts as well as physicians and nurses were mobilized for precationary exercises against air attacks and relief work.

Fukien to Send Goodwill Plane to Formosa

The Fukien Provincial Government has decided to send a goodwill airplane to Formosa shortly to express thanks to the Formosan Government for its hospitality extended to General Chen Yi, Chairman of Fukien, during his recent visit to the island.

British Air Force in Far East to Be Increased

A considerable increase in the airplane expansion program is being considered by the British Government. It is believed that an additional 200 or 250 first-line machines are contemplated, which will bring the home defence to 1,500 planes and the naval and overseas units to 680. The Royal Air-Force in the Near East and Far East for some time past has been admittedly below strength in view of many requirements, and increases are contemplated.

American Naval Sergeant on Way to Duty in China Is Killed in Crash in U. S.

Sergeant O. M. Newson, who was en route to duty in China, was killed in a crash when two U. S. Navy planes enroute to San Diego crashed near Birmingham, Alabama, Nov. 20.

American Army Balloon Establishes Altitude Record

According to an announcement Nov. 21 by the National Aeronautic Association, the stratosphere balloon, Explorer II, piloted by Captain A. W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil Anderson, U.S.A. attained a record altitude of 72,395 ft. during its ascent at Rapid City, South Dakota, on November 11.

Soviet Pilot Beats World Record for High Altitude Plane Flight

Soviet pilot Kokinaki, piloting a one-seater open airplane beat the world record for a high altitude flight by soaring to a height of 14,575 meters, Nov. 22.

Zeppelin Co. Will Start Germany-China Dirigible Service

Direct air service between Germany and the Far East, as well as between Germany and North and South America, will be undertaken by the Zeppelin Co., a recent message from Berlin stated. The company is now building a fleet of dirigibles for the service, one of which is already nearing completion. A sister ship of the dirigible now being finished will be started soon.

Fritz Horn, technical manager of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation announced this week that one more huge Junkers plane is now enroute from Germany to China, while an order for even more planes is being considered at the present time by company officials. The Junkers which is now on its way to the Far East and is expected in Shanghai next week will almost immediately go into service on the Sian-Lanchow run. The run of 335 miles between Sian and Lanchow will be made in about two hours and 10 minutes flying time by the new plane. The smaller plane will also be used in the service, thus making a total of two planes on this comparatively short but well-patronized route. The plane which is now on its way from Germany is a sister ship to the two planes which arrived here this autumn and are now running satisfactorily on the Shanghai-Chengtu run.

Annual Meeting of Child Welfare Association Will Be Held Jan. 25

The seventh annual general meeting of the National Child Welfare Association will be held on Jan. 25, 1936, at 4.30 o'clock in the general headquarters of the Association.

At a meeting of the executive committee held Nov. 23, the list of 37 child welfare institutions of 14 provinces compiled by the Secretariat, which will receive contributions out of the fund of $5,000 donated by President Tai Chi-tao of the Examination Yuan, for bedding and clothing, was approved.

The plan for the second National Conference of Child Welfare Leaders, which will be held in Tsingtao on July 14, 1936, was approved in principle.

Following the report made by the General Secretary, Jabin Hsu, on the flood conditions in Yen Sze, south of Honan, it was decided that the plan formulated by the Secretariat for the relief work of stricken children in Yen Sze in co-operation with the National Flood Relief Commission be approved, and that a sum of $3,200 be fixed as the budget of the work for a period of four months beginning December, 1935.

THE GIST OF JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

Regarding the alleged Anglo-British activities over the latest development of the North China situation, the unusual delicacy of the effect thereof must be emphasized for such Powers' due notice. As for Japan, her sole anxiety is to bring about Sino-Japanese cooperation for North China's peace and welfare.—*Tokyo Jiji.*

Gen Chiang Kai-shek has declared four guiding principles of his diplomatic policy. These principles, however, hardly touch on the prevailing situation in North China. If he really means what he declares, he ought to recognize Japan's position and decide to cooperate with her.—*Tokyo Miyako.*

The new regime in North China may be regarded now as fait accompli. This means practical realization of Japan's three principles hitherto set forth concerning China. We trust that the North China stabilization thus effected will surely prove greatly beneficial to the two nations.—*Osaka Asahi.*

If the press reports from abroad are correct, some of the Western leaders appear to be under the misimpression that Japan has territorial ambitions in North China.—*Tokyo Asahi.*

The growing rampancy of burglary in Tokyo of late is a source of serious anxiety to the citizens, especially because of the fact that very few of such offenders have thus far been captured. With the citizens' aid, the authorities concerned must seek improvement of the situation.—*Tokyo Chugai.*

The economic sanctions now brought into operation by the League of Nations against Italy will reveal the competency of the organization.—*Osaka Asahi.*

Cameron Forbes Calls Attention to Potential Trade in China

A warning that great potential markets were developing in China of which other countries were rapidly taking advantage, was uttered by W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, in an address before the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council here in Houston, Nov. 19. Mr. Forbes, in the course of his speech, described China as a "lumbering giant that is beginning to stir and show signs of awakening."

National Foreign Trade Council Advocates Gold Standard

Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act was urged in an official declaration adopted by the National Foreign Trade Council as its annual convention came to a conclusion in Houston, Texas Nov. 21. The declaration asked for a permanent return to the gold standard. The declaration also emphasized the importance of preserving Japanese-American trade.

Ex-President Hoover Criticizes Trade Treaty with Canada

A severe lambasting was given the recently-concluded trade treaty between the United States and Canada by ex-President Herbert Hoover in an interview in Chicago, Nov. 19. He declared that the treaty brought hardship to hundreds of thousands of dairy and other farmers. Paraphrasing President Roosevelt, Mr. Hoover concluded by saying: "I presume it is more of a more abundant life—for the Canadians."

U. S. and Panama Reach Agreement on New Treaty

Secretary of State Hall announced Nov 21 that the United States and Panama had, after 18 months of negotiations, agreed upon the principal points of the a treaty replacing that of 1903. This involves the Panama Canal and the American payments therefor.

Police Seize Morphine at Shanghai South Railway Station

Morphine and materials for the manufacture of red pills to a value of several thousand dollars were seized by officers of Public Safety Bureau in a godown at the South Railway Station on the evening of Nov. 23 and three men alleged to have attempted to smuggle the narcotics from Shanghai to Hangchow by train were arrested.

One of the arrested men, who described himself as a merchant with his office in French Concession, removed to South Sation Saturday afternoon six sacks which he said contained medicine consigned to a city in Chekiang. Their suspicions having been aroused, the employees of a transport company reported to the Nantao police who took the man to the godown for an inspection. Upon being opened, the sacks were found to contain morphine mixed with white powder.

Drug Traffickers Shot in Wuting

Five men and one woman were shot at Wuting Nov. 14 for selling pernicious drugs.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1475

With reference to Notification No. 1,356, appending an English version of seven rules providing for the refund of part of the Import duty on foreign wheat used in China for milling flour which is exported abroad within one year from the date of importation, the public is now informed that in accordance with Government instructions the partial refund of Import duty on foreign wheat will as from the 16th November, 1935, be made by cash drawback instead of by Credit Certificate and that the sixth of the above mentioned rules is therefore modified accordingly. This change does not affect the validity of Credit Certificates issued before the 16th November, 1935; and in all other respects the original procedure remains unchanged.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE.
Shanghai, 22nd November, 1935.

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Japan's Program in North China, an exposition of the Imperial Army's view, written by Gen. Hayao Tada, Commander of the Japanese forces at Tientsin. This declaration which aroused world interest constitutes the best explanation of Japan's attitude in fostering an "autonomy" movement in the five Chinese provinces, Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuan, Price 40c

China and the European Situation, an exposition of the new situation which has developed as a result of the Italo-British-Ethyopian Crisis, written by a well known authority, Dr. Thomas F. Millard who recently returned from an extended trip to Europe and U. S. A., Price 15c

Why the United States Maintains its Full Naval Strength in the Pacific, an explanation of the developments since 1931 which have made it necessary for America to keep its full naval strength in Pacific waters, price 15c

All three pamphlets, reprinted from recent issues of *The Review*, will be mailed to readers for 50c. Send stamps if more convenient.

China Weekly Review
160 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

Forged Documents in the Scheme of Things in North China

(BY THE REVIEW'S TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT)

FORGED documents appear to play a significant role in the hands of the Imperial Kwantung Army. Whenever that army contemplates its next move on Chinese territory, there usually appears a crop of documents given out as having been purloined by agents of the army's Intelligence Service out of files of the Chinese government institutions, and which serve as one of the pretexts justifying the contemplated invasion of Chinese territory. The present encroachment on North China, the full scope whereof remains obscure at the moment, has not been without its own crop of documents said to have been obtained by the agents of the Intelligence Service from the highest Chinese government institutions.

Granting the genuineness of these documents, one has to marvel at the ominpresence and efficiency of this service; its agents appear to be placed in every important Chinese institution with a result that not a single decision of Chinese leaders bearing on Sino-Japanese issues or defences of the country, remains unknown to the staff of the Kwantung Army. In connection with the present encroachment on North China, two documents, given out by the Japanese as genuine, stand out in their importance; the first one deals with a report, allegedly submitted by Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Ambassador in Moscow, to the Central Government in Nanking, whereas the second one deals with a military alliance reportedly concluded between China and the U. S. S. R.

"I have specifically to point out," Dr. W. W. Yen is alleged to have written in his report to the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs and which found its way to the staff of the Kwantung Army in Changchun, "That negotiations between China and the U. S. S. R. are not kept secret; every detail thereof becomes known to the Japanese side. I explain it by the fact that all telegraphic and postal communications between China and the U.S.S.R. are conducted via Japan or the puppet State of Manchukuo, and consequently are subject to interception by the Japanese military or mail censors of Manchukuo. In order to keep our relations with the U. S. S. R. perfectly secret, it is imperative to build an independent telegraphic communication between China and the U. S. S. R. The Soviet side has already signified its concurrence with the proposition to construct a telegraph line between Taiyuan (Shansi) and Moscow, but it has not yet been put for immediate realization. I request you to bring this proposition to the immediate attention of the Ministry of Communication and to let me know the results as soon as possible." (quoted from a *Kokutsu* dispatch from Changchun dated November 13).

This is the closing paragraph of a report allegedly submitted by Dr. W. W. Yen to his Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the copy whereof had found the way to "a certain Nipponese organ in Nanking," as the report of the *Kokutsu* agency had it. Two alternatives suggest themselves in this connection; if the report is genuine, then it is apparent that someone amongst the Chinese officials in the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs serves as a spy, copying the most important and vital documents of that Ministry and handing them to "a certain Nipponese organ" in the capital, or it is an outright forgery, committed by the Japanese themselves.

Another document, the text whereof was made public in a *Kokutsu* dispatch from Mukden dated November 16, is even more sensational in that it describes the way of obtaining the alleged document.

"According to information received here by a certain organ," reads the Mukden message, "the Soviet Ambassador in China, D. Bogomolov, and the representatives of the Chinese Government have signed an agreement relative to the military affairs as well as means of communications of the North-Western part of China. The agreement comes into force on December 1 next."

"A representative of Prince Teh Wang, of Inner Mongolia, who recently arrived at Shanghai, secured an original copy of the above agreement from the headquarters of the Third International in Shanghai. Having made a photographic copy of the document, he sent it to the Prince in Mongolia, through which the agreement has become widely know. The document is signed by Soong Sou-wen, as Chiang Kai-shek's representative, Blucher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army, and D. Bogomolov, the Soviet Ambassador in China".

After quoting the alleged document verbatim and article by article, the cable goes on to state: "Upon receipt of a report of his Shanghai representative together with the photographic copy of the agreement, Prince Teh Wang telegraphed at once to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek emphatically protesting against the conclusion of the said agreement, which—he stated—had sacrificed vital interests of Inner Mongolia. At the same time, Prince Teh Wang convened an extraordinary meeting of the Inner Mongolian Political Council, which on October 27 adopted a resolution to declare the independence of Inner Mongolia. At present, Prince Teh Wang is busily engaged in realization of Inner Mongolian independence as proclaimed by the Political Council."

Is This Document Genuine or a Forgery?

Since the Mukden cable indicated a source of this document—the headquarters of the Third International in Shanghai—there is sufficient reason to believe that it is an ill-conceived and executed forgery; firstly, it is extremely doubtful that the headquarters of the Third International in Shanghai, if any, are known to Teh Wang's representative; secondly, granting that these headquarters had become known to the said Mongolian, it is questionable how he could obtain the secret document and copy it; thirdly, it is hardly believable how the original copy of a secret diplomatic document be found in the custody of an organization not a party thereto; and, fourthly, there is no plausible explanation as to how a signature of General Blucher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army, was obtained to the document—that is, was it sent for the purpose to Habarovsk and then brought back?

The story would have looked credible had the cable frankly stated that the document had been obtained by the intrepid Mongolian from the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Soviet Embassy in China, not from the headquarters of the Third International, which, as an organization illegal in China, has reason to keep its whereabouts secret. Granting the report of "a certain organ in Mukden" (by the way, it will surprise none if this "certain organ" happens to be headed by Major-General Doihara) to be perfectly true, then the Shanghai representative of Teh Wang stands in serious danger of being charged with aiding and abetting the Communists, with whom he entered into a certain deal, and—what is worse—with making public the contents of a secret document of vital importance for China. The Criminal Code of China has certain provisions against deeds of this kind—they are not encouraged.

To come again to the alleged report of Dr. W. W. Yen, specifically to its closing paragraph, as quoted above, there is serious doubt as to its genuineness—it is almost unbelievable that diplomatic communications between Nanking and Moscow are being conducted over lines passing through Japan or Manchukuo, as Dr. W. W. Yen is reported to have complained in his report. The proper means of communicating would in this respect be radio, or—if that be unavailable—over the Shanghai-Suez cable line. If the Chinese are sending their most secret messages, doubtless coded, over the lines controlled by the Japanese, then they are poor diplomats and deserve no pity.

It would serve no useful purpose to cite here the alleged secret orders of the Peiping Political Council and the District Kuomintang Office, with which the Japanese charge the North China authorities, but all of them, like the two dealt with here, are poor fakes, foolish in every respect, and betraying the limited intelligence of their creators. Yet they serve as a *prima facie* reason for the invasion of Chinese territory.

Tientsin, November 22, 1935.

Dr. J. P. Maxwell Warns Against Quacks and Nostrums

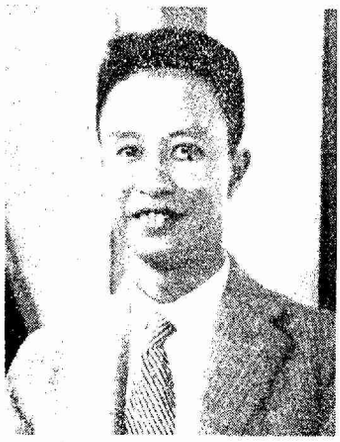
Dr. J. Preston Maxwell, who for over three decades has been engaged in medical work in China, made an address on "Quacks and Quackery" at the National Medical College, 373 Avenue Haig, Shanghai, Nov. 21, in which he stressed the necessity of preventing the spread of medical quacks and nostrums in China especially and in the world at large. Dr. Maxwell's lecture was illustrated with lantern-slides. Dr. Maxwell defined a quack as one who pretends to medical knowledge. The word first came into use in 1579 from "quacksalver," or a person who peddled salves. "An ignorant pretender to medical skill" is the definition of quack, Dr. Maxwell said. Quackery, he continued, can be conveniently divided into two categories: individual quacks, and quack systems. Dr. Maxwell, however, added the caution that not all of them are based upon assumptions which the medical man must reject.

Indians Congratulate China on Crushing Rising in Chinese Turkestan

A circular issued from Benares, India, Oct. 12 by Madho Prasad Khanna congratulates China on having crushed communalism in Chinese Turkestan. The circular among other things says: "We Indians are glad to hear the news of the success of China in crushing the rebels of Turkestan, because some peaceful Indian merchants and many other people of the civil population of Turkestan were murdered and looted without provocation in a fit of fanatic communalism, to which the attention of the Chinese Government was drawn by us through Chinese newspapers and also the press of other countries.

Who's Who in China

Yin Ju-keng, former Commissioner of the Luantung Demilitarized Zone, eastern Hopei; born at Wenchow, Chekiang, 1888; received his education in Japan and was graduated from Waseda University with B.A. in Political Economy; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs during the Rebellion of Kuo Sung-lin against the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin in 1926; after the failure of Kuo's rebellion, he fled to Japan; since returning to China, he has held several important posts under the National Government; during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai 1932, he was an official of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality and assisted in negotiating for the cessation of hostilities and conclusion of the Shanghai Armistice; after the conclusion of the Tangku Armistice Agreement in 1933, he was appointed a counsellor of the former Peiping Political Council and later became Commissioner of the Chihsien-Miyun Area of the Demilitarized Zone in Hopei; following the resignation of Tao Shang-min and upon the recommendation of the Japanese, he was recently appointed Commissioner of the Luantung Area of the Demilitarized Zone; on Nov. 25, he proclaimed without authority of the Central Government autonomy of Eastern Hopei included in the Demilitarized Zone and formed "The Autonomous Government of Eastern Hopei" with headquarters at Tungchow with himself as head of the new puppet regime; on Nov. 26, he was ordered by the National Government to be dismissed and arrested for punishment; he is known in China as a Chinese expert on Japanese affairs; he married a Japanese woman and his brother-in-law is a high officer in the Japanese Army. address: Tungchow, Eastern Hopei.



殷汝耕
Yin Ju-keng

殷汝耕，浙江溫州人，留學日本，畢業於早稻田大學，得學士學位，民十五年郭松齡反叛張作霖時，曾任郭部交涉使，迨郭失敗，出奔日本，國民政府成立後，殷由日返國，歷任要職，民二十二年滬戰發生，曾任上海市政府專員，參預辦理停戰協定事宜，民二十三年，天津塘沽協定簽定後，任北平政治整理委員會參事，暨旋任薊密區行政專員，及陶尙銘辭職，得日人推荐，被委爲灤東區行政專員。本月二十五日以個人名義，宣布其所在之特區一帶共二十五縣自治，同時在通州縣成立僞冀東自治政府，自任委員長，翌日中央政府明令撤職查辦。殷平日被目爲日本通，娶日本女爲妻，其妻弟乃日軍中一高級軍官。

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In the United States Court for China

In re.
Last Will and Testament
of
STELLA RELYEA
Deceased

Cause No. 3981
Special Proceedings No. 1043
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 20, 1935.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of STELLA RELYEA, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 23rd, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ETHEL L. HYLBERT,
EXECUTRIX
c/o Mission Treasurers.
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
November 20, 1935.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
Estate
of
ROSS JOHN CORBETT,
Deceased.

Cause No. 3982
Special Proceedings No. 1040
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 8th, 1935.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ROSS JOHN CORBETT, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 16, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Katharine Kenny Corbett,
Special Administratrix,
c/o Standard Oil Co.
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

Men and Events

The Nagasaki *Nichi Nichi* has organized a branch in Shanghai.

An exhibition of paintings by D. Holesch was opened at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Shanghai, November 22.

Prof. Roswell S. Britton, member of the faculty of New York University, arrived in Shanghai last week and plans to spend several weeks traveling in China.

The Bank of China has notified eleven of its White Russian (Police) guards that their services will not be required as from the New Year.

Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador to Britain, arrived at Geneva Nov. 22 from London to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Organization Committee of the League Council.

Brooke Dolan gave a lecture on "Unknown Eastern Tibet," illustrated with lantern slides before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, November 27.

J. G. Wray, the American telephone expert, accompanied by Mrs. Wray, sailed from Shanghai for the United States aboard the *President Pierce* Nov. 23 en route to their home in Chicago.

M. Jacques Meyrier, former Consul-General in Shanghai, has been appointed to the post of general secretary of the High Commissioner of France in Syria.

The engagement was announced in Peiping last week of Miss Ruth Rooker, sister of Mrs. Vernon Nash of Yenching University, and Spencer Bardens, both at present in Tsingtao.

Dr. Philip Tyau, Chinese Consul-General at Singapore, has cancelled his leave of absence and resumed his duties. Dr. Tyau returned to Singapore recently from a visit in China.

Preparations are being made by the Chinese Medical Practioners' Association for convening a national conference of Chinese physicians at Hankow from Jan. 1-3.

The Japanese Consulate-General Police in Shanghai are active in trying to arrest the assassin of a Korean, Lee Tai-sui, on Nov. 7, in the French Concession.

Lin Shih-tze, newly appointed Superintendent of the Tientsin Customs, officially assumed his duties Nov. 23. Mr. Lin is also concurrently Municipal Commissioner of Finance in Peiping.

George Flynn, formerly at Hankow, has taken up his post as manager of the Texas Oil Co. in Tientsin. L. Carson who went to Hankow some time ago, is now manager of the Hankow branch of the firm.

Miss Shao Wei-chen, daughter of Shao Li-tzu, Chairman of the Shensi Provinical Government, and Wu-chun were among the couples married at the second mass wedding held in Nanking Nov. 23.

The Tientsin-Tangku Peace Preservation Headquarters last week received a warrant of arrest from the Hopei High Court for Yi Pei-chi, former director of the Peiping Museum, who was discovered in hiding in Tientsin.

There are at present four daily newspapers printed entirely in the Russian language, one other is bilingual (English and Russian) in Shanghai and plans are afoot to start still another daily newspaper in the Russian language to be financed by Japanese.

All window panes in Dr. Suzuki's Eiseido Hospital on Victoria Road in Singapore were smashed at 8 o'clock on the night of Nov. 20 by a mob of 20 to 30 Chinese. The group escaped before any of them could be apprehended.

Dr. Z. Ying Loh, Consul for China in Seattle, gave an official reception in said city Oct. 10 to celebrate the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Chinese republic. Among the features of the event was a sword dance performed by Mrs. Loh.

It was officially announced at Nanking Nov. 24 that China will not participate in the proposed exhibition at Paris next year. One of the reasons for the decision is that China does not feel itself justified in spending the sum of $800,000 which would be required.

Dr. and Mrs. Esson M. Gale Nov 19 entertained Professors Robert Hall, E. J. Eaton and Douglas Creary, accompanied by their wives, of the University of Michigan. Professor Hall has been largely reesponsible for an important organization of studies of the Far East at Michigan.

Edwin S. Cunningham, who retires from service Nov. 30, is giving an "at home" Nov. 29. The American Community will give a dinner to Mr. Cunningham Dec. 12. The Consular Body will honor Mr. Cunningham with a dinner at the Shanghai Club Dec. 9.

The National Government, in an order to the Executive and Control Yuans, Nov. 24 instructed that further remittances be made to enable the two sons of the late General Huang Hsing, famous Revolutionary supporter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to pursue their studies in Europe. According to the order, an annual sum of $4,320, is to be granted to Huang I-mei, who is now studying law in Paris for a period of three years, and another sum of $5,040 annually to Hung I-chiu, who is taking up aeronautics in Berlin, for a period of six years.

A warm tribute to the Chinese Government for their cooperation with the executive committee of the International Exhibition of Chinese Art, which opened on London Nov. 28, was expressed by the President of the Royal Academy Nov. 22.

The trial of Miss Shih Chien-chiao for the murder of General Sun Chuan-fang was opened in Tientsin, November 25 at the local District Court. The murdered man's son, Sun Chia-chen, and two witnesses — a monk in the temple where General Sun was shot and a policeman — were examined.

Reports reaching Tsingkiangpu indicate that kala-azar, commonly known as the black fever, has now spread from districts in northern Kiangsu to places south of the Yangtze River, and several cases of the scourge have now been reported in Chinkiang, the provincial capital of Kiangsu.

General Li Chi-shen, former Chairman of Kwangtung, and General Chen Min-shu, former Commander of the 19th Route Army, who have been living in Hongkong since their retirement from politics, are planning a trip abroad. It is understood that they will proceed to the United States and then to Europe.

F. Russel Engdahl of Spokane, U.S. Vice-Consul at Calcutta, has been assigned vice-consul in Shanghai, according to U.S. Foreign Service announcements. Charles S. Millett of Richmond, N.H., and Edward E. Rice of Milwaukee have been assigned to the Language School of the American Embassy at Peiping.

Invitations have been issued by the Belgian Minister to visit an exhibition of modern paintings by Belgian artists to be given at the Hamilton House in Shanghai Nov. 30 to Dec. 9. There will be a total of 131 exhibits, covering a great variety of subjects. A handsome brochure has been issued giving the names of the exhibits both in the English and French languages.

General Morris A. Cohen returned to Shanghai last week following an absence of five months, during which he visited Europe and the United States. General Cohen left here several months ago for Manchester, England, when he learned of the illness of his aged father. He reached there two weeks before the demise of his parent.

J. Martin Miller, who was *New York Herald* correspondent in service in China during the Boxer rebellion and in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war, was a visitor to Shanghai this week. He is collecting material for the McClure Syndicate and also for a new book. Mr. Miller is best known for his book, "China Ancient and Modern" written in 1900.

K. C. Li, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, in an address at the National Foreign Trade Council in Houston, Texas, Nov. 19, stated that if the Chinese Government could be freed from the anxieties which beset it from external sources, and thereby could be enabled to devote its entire time and energy to domestic affairs, greater industrial and commercial progress would be achieved.

A telegram received by the China Inland Mission at Hankow Nov. 23 from Changsha stated that A. Hayman, who with R. Bosshardt had been held in captivity by the Reds under Ho Lung since October last year, had been released. Mr. Hayman made his way from Yungshun, in north-west Hunan, in company with Mr. Becker, who has been working on the case for some time. He is now recuperating in a hospital at Changsha. Renewed efforts are being made to secure the release of Mr. Bosshardt.

Yuan Ke-hua, fourth son of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, was placed in the detention house of the Ningpo District Court last week facing a charge of patronizing a opium smoking den frequented by coolies and hawkers. He was almost penniless when he was taken into custody in Ningpo. He is 35 years old and a graduate of the Tsinghua University. Mr. Yuan is the fourth of 17 sons who survived the late President Yuan.

Sentences of two years and four months and one year and ten months were imposed by Japanese Consular Court in Shanghai Nov. 23 on M. Takeuchi and K. Fujinuma respectively for defrauding a group of Chinese of more than $67,000 through pretending that they could smuggle rayon into Shanghai aboard a Japanese naval transport. The pair have seven days in which to appeal the case. If no appeal is filed, they will be sent to Nagasaki to start serving their sentences.

The Shanghai *Nichi Nichi* Nov. 21 stated that with the inauguration of the Special Political Police Office of the Municipal Council, close connections have been established among the police authorities of the International Settlement, the Japanese Consulate-General, the French Concession and the Bureau of Public Safety, so as to arrest the culprits responsible for the assassination of the Japanese sailor in Hongkew and the attack on the Japanese shop on Nanking Road.

The Executive Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission in Peiping on November 8, passed a resolution inviting Major O. J. Todd, Messrs. Sig. Eliassen and Li Hsien, well-known hydraulic engineers, to become honorary consulting engineers of the Commission for the year 1935-36. At the same meeting, the Executive Committee decided to ask C. H. Lowe to become Chief of the Income Production Department of the Commission, and concurrently to serve as Acting Director of the Shanghai Office.

74-524

Father Esteban, a Jesuit missionary who was captured by Reds about four years ago, is believed to have succumbed to ill-treatment and other hardships about Christmas time 1933, according to recent advices from Peiping.

Miss Lucy Mao, a former student at Shanghai University, was married to Lee Chao-nan, manager of the Dong Chang Import and Export Company, at the Paramount ballroom Nov. 25. Gordon Poteat performed the ceremony.

Beginning January 1, 1936, all public functionaries receiving salaries over $100 will receive a part of their pay in Flood Relief Bonds, according to a decision reached at a meeting of the Executive Yuan Nov. 25.

Abolition of the National Quarantine Servince as a separate organization was approved by the Executive Yuan Nov. 12. Hereafter, all quarantine work at the various ports will be put under direct control of the National Health Administration, which will create a bureau for the purpose.

Mrs. Robert R. Service was hostess to several young friends at tiffin at her home in Shanghai Nov. 26 in honor of her daughter-in-law Mrs. Jack Service, who had arrived here by airplane with her four months' old baby from Yunnanfu, where Mr. Service has been connected with the American Consulate.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor-in-chief of the *Christian Herald*, organizer and speaker of the American Youth Radio Movement and President of the Worlds' Christian Endeavor Union, is at present in China in the course of a round-the-world tour visiting Christian Endeavor Unions in forty-four countries. He is addressing meetings in all the principal cities in China.

Accompanied by Fang Kwang, Superintendent of Customs in Hangchow, Dr. C. T. Wang, former minister of foreign affairs, left Shanghai for Japan aboard the s.s. *President Jefferson*, Nov. 25. The purpose of Dr. Wang's visit, according to Yuan Hsiu-yin, business manager of the Liuhokou Coal Corporation, is connected with the business of the coal concern.

Simplified Life Insurance will be instituted on December 1. Chang Ming-hsin, Director of the Insurance Bureau of the Directorate-General of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, arrived in Nanking, Nov. 25 from Shanghai to confer with officials of the Ministry of Communications and the Nanking Branch of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank regarding the final arrangements.

Miss Isabel Place Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bull Sullivan of Connecticut, was married to Abijah Upson Fox in the suite of the bride's aunt (Mrs. Owen Roberts) in Broadway Mansions, Shanghai, Nov. 26. The ceremony was performed by Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott. Best man for Mr. Fox was J. E. Swan of Messrs. Swan, Culbertson, and Fritz. Mr. and Mrs. Fox are spending their honeymoon in the Philippines. The bridegroom is connected here with Swan, Culbeatson, and Fritz and has been a Shanghailander for the past two years.

Cherry Blossom Name Plates to Mark Japanese Homes for Police Purposes

Japanese residences in Shanghai will hereafter be identified by a small wooden plate, bearing the name of the tenant and an engraving of a cherry blossom.

The signs, according to the Shanghai *Mainichi*, will soon be distributed to local Japanese by the Consular Police. The manufacture of the plates will cost the Japanese Residents' Corporation $300. The distribution of plates has been agreed upon at conferences between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Residents' Corporation, to enable the Municipal Police to distinguish Japanese homes in the execution of their duty.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, November 27, 1935

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 3.37
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 3.32
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.66
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.41

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES CARSON VINES, Plaintiff, vs. BRONIA MARGULES VINES, Defendant.	Cause No. 3991 Civil No. 1894 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, November 23, 1935. William T. Collins, Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS the plaintiff herein, by his attorney, on the 21st day of November, 1935, made application for an order for substituted service of summons by publication upon the defendant; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files in this case that on the 20th day of November, 1935, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the plaintiff's petition filed herein and duly sworn to that the defendant departed from China during the month of April 1935 for the United States, and that she at this date is a resident of 1412 Beale Street, Rocky Mt., North Carolina, U.S.A. and has been absent from the jurisdiction of this Court for a period of more than six months.

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of November, 1935, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the day of the last publication as aforesaid, otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge
United States Court for China

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1476

The public is hereby notified that the province of Szechwan has been added by the Government to the Consolidated Tax Area and that rolled tobacco, cotton yarn and its direct products, matches, cement, wheat flour, alcohol and native cured tobacco will be passed free of interport duty when shipped from other provinces in the Area to Szechwan and *vice versa*, provided that consolidated tax has been paid.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 25th November, 1935.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Reconstruction Achievements in China

Reconstruction in China—Edited by Tang Leang-li. Shanghai : China United Press, 401 pages, with maps and illustrations. Chinese $15.00.

To students of Chinese affairs Tang Leang-li needs no introduction as to his credentials. An authority on Chinese government and politics, especially since the Nationalist Revolution, keen of argument and forceful of pen, Mr. Tang has come to occupy a shrine of his own in the none too desolate temple of political journalism in the Far East. His personal friendship with some of the leaders of the Kuomintang and the present regime has lent an added weight to what he has to say about public affairs in this country, although on at least one occasion he was modest enough to deny any claim to the role of an official spokesman of Nanking.

For these reasons, the series of publications edited by him bearing the general label "China Today," of which the volume under review is one, has won wide recognition, here and abroad, as valuable contributions to the understanding of China—of her people and her leaders, her present problems and her future destiny, and her manifold activities in the march of humanity. It may be said that "Reconstruction in China" on the whole conforms to the usual high standard of the series, although a little more pains taken on the part of its editor would have spared the book numerous apparently avoidable blemishes.

National reconstruction, as a fundamental tenet of the Kuomintang and the main platform of the National Government after the Manchurian crisis, is a challenging subject. Successful handling of it would give a clear cross-section view of China striving for full nationhood and her rightful place among the family of nations. That this is done in no more than 400 pages is a distinct credit to Mr. Tang. The way in which he dealt with the political, economic, social and educational forces at work in China, from the Central Government down to the provincial and 'hsien' units, from the coastal treaty ports to the undeveloped Northwest, from modern industrialization to indigenous rural economy, from national defense to individual training, etc., is as concise as it is masterly.

While presenting a cross-section view, Mr. Tang has the happy knack of buttressing it here and there with longitudinal slants. The brief account of historical developments with which he prefaces his exposition of each institution or service is invariably helpful. Still, the reader is in many cases less concerned with how and why a certain system or organization was brought into being than piqued by the fact that it *ever* came about. So phenomenal, indeed, is the success which has attended some of the reconstructional efforts that it seems as if it has come out of nowhere.

The impression of progress is rendered all the more clear-cut by the fact that the editor was able on the whole to marshal the most up-to-date data and statistical material. In more than one instance events in the earlier months of 1935 have been taken note of and statements checked accordingly. This, together with three maps and the many interesting illustrations, naturally add to the value of the volume.

On the other hand, the book suffers in no small degree from a lack of conviction. Part of this is due to the fact that the language betrays uneven hands—as is natural considering that Mr. Tang merely assumed the editorship—and that the writer of engaging comments in the *People's Tribune* is little in evidence. But the main drawback lies rather with substance, in the form of undue emphasis on material achievements to the almost total neglect of what may be called "psychological reconstruction." One is bound, when seized with the impressive spectacle of reconstruction on a national scale, to inquire into the mentality which calls the whole thing into being. To this query the book does not give, or even attempt to give, a satisfactory answer. In a way this cannot be helped owing to the paucity of material itself, caused by the ebbing of cultural and intellectual renaissance of the Chinese people, especially after the Manchurian incident. Be that the case, there is a vast difference between merely noting and actively justifying the fact. Thus we have cause for regret that in Chapter IV on Educational Reforms, Mr. Tang apparently takes the view that political apathy on the part of Chinese students in the face of the unprecedented national crisis is not an unwholesome development. In Chapter VII on Cultural Reconstruction, there are given organizations and societies galore, but little is said of the movements or schools of thought concerning this phase of national reconstruction, such as the spirited controversy around the now famous manifesto issued by ten professors early in 1934. Another serious omission would be noticed by readers looking in vain in Chapter XV on Rural Rehabilitation for due mention of the fine work done at such places as Tinghsien (Hopei), Taowping (Shantung) and Kiangning (Kiangsu). The experiment conducted at these places may not have gained as much publicity as was attained by some enterprises of the Central Government, but it is unfair to deny its real contribution and lasting influence.

In scattered passage the book is also marred by over-enthusiasm and extravagant claims. Instances are not lacking of the editor's failure to distinguish between what is and what might have been or will be. And in two respects in particular, his statements do not seem to have been based on anything like serious study. In Chapter IX on the Banking System, he is far too generous to the Chinese banks in discussing their present investment policy. The implication one gathers from his words is that the banks have done all they could to help native industry and agriculture get on their feet. This is grossly untrue because the investments of the banks, if carefully analyzed, will be found to consist in a disproportionate share of dealings in government bonds and loans—a tendency which will be accentuated by the increasing control of the Government over banking institutions. Again, on page 376, Mr. Tang paints the picture of the emancipation of women in China in far too bright colors. The womanhood he chose as his norm is evidently a very selected and exclusive specimen—one that is come across only in the treaty ports and big cities—and even there the changes are more apparent than real. When a broad view is taken, it will be seen that the problem of women's emancipation is at the most secondary to that of the emancipation of the Chinese pepole as a whole from poverty, and that only when the general economic situation of the country has reached a satisfactory level is it possible to uplift womanhood, as well as manhood, from wretchedness to decency.

Concerning the arrangement and method of treatment of the book, we do not find ourselves completely at one with Mr. Tang. The last chapter, that on Miscellaneous Progress, is really superfluous inasmuch as the topics therein treated are by no means miscellaneous in nature, but may be incorporated in other chapters with happier results. The Customs and Salt Administration may belong more properly to either Chapter I or II and the emancipation of women and the Chinese press may appear in Chapter IV with better effect. But more disagreeable are the frequent repetitions on the same topics. This is notably the case in recording the establishment of Government control over the Banks of China and of Communications in Chapter IX, the construction of new railways (especially the Canton-Hankow Line) and readjustment of railway loan obligations in Chapter X, and the building of Sian-Lanchow Highway in Chapter XI. Again, in Chapter VII on the Law and its Enforcement, one expects the law-making body, i.e., the Legislative Yuan, to be treated first, instead of trailing behind the Judicial and Supervisory or Control Yuan. In fine, even allowing for Mr. Tang's part as editor, one would think that due pains on his part might have made the book appear less of a hodge-podge.

Some minor mistakes of an obvious nature should also be pointed out here. On page 63, line 10, the relation between Wuchow and Nanking is misrepresented, as we no longer recognize any intermediate unit between 'hsien' and province nowadays, and we have no evidence in history that Nanning belonged to the Wuchow district. On page 197, paragraph 2, and again on page 202, line 14, the subject of discussion is Shansi, not Shensi; and on page 220, line 3, Hengchow should be substituted for Hangchow. In the note accompanying the illustration opposite page 233, Suchow, which is in Kansu Province, has nothing to do with Kalgan.

As a whole, the printing of the book leaves very much to be desired. The reviewer has in the course of his reading taken down a list of some thirty orthographical and other errors which space forbids to be reproduced here. The high price of the book leads him to wish that greater care had been exercised in the matter of proof-reading and printing.

C. Y. H.

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What A Hospital Patient Overheard.

A chance remark by one woman patient to another in a famous London hospital, lead to one of them being cured from a dreadful complaint in a most remarkable manner.

Mrs. Beatrice Henwood, of 89, Nicholas Street, New North Road, London, N. ., was the sufferer. In an interview she told a reporter that it is a miracle that she is alive and well to-day.

"From early girlhood," she said, "I had suffered severely from anaemia, and digestive weakness.

"When I married my sufferings did not cease; but, on the contrary, became so bad that my husband and friends became alarmed.

"Eventually it was found I was suffering from gastric haemorrhage, and on collapsing I was taken to a big London hospital where for three months I underwent treatment.

"It was while at the hospital I learned of what has proved to be a certain cure for my dreadful complaint. A patient in the next bed to me overheard the doctor say I was a chronic case.

" 'Did you hear what the doctor has just said?' asked the patient.

" 'Yes,' I replied, 'mine has always been a chronic case.'

"Then my fellow patient said: 'Have you heard of the wonderful Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' and she added: 'When you leave the hospital, try them.' Because I showed no sign of improvement, I left the hospital last August, and came home; and the first thing I did was to send for a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took the pills according to instructions, and to my great satisfaction I began to improve. The terrible pains left me; bilious attacks became fewer and fewer; instead of turning into acid, food turned into blood, and now I consider I am permanently cured. I never have a bilious attack now. In fact I never felt so well in my life. For this wonderful change in me I thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

74-528

Road Building Continues in All Parts of Country

Work for the construction of a system of highways in the western part of Kweichow has been started under the direction of the Provincial Department of Reconstruction. The expenses for the project total $700,000, of which $400,000 will be appropriated by the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission and $300,000 by the Kweichow Provincial Government.

Omnibus service on the Sian-Shanghsien section of the Highway between Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, and Kingtsekwan, important pass on the Shensi-Honan border, will be officially opened to traffic on December 1 and the entire route will be completed by January next.

Shensi Provincial Highway Nearing Completion

The Shensi Provincial Highway, extending over 250 kilometres from Sian to Hanchung, will be completed next January, according to Chao Tsu-kang, Head of the Highway Bureau of the National Economic Council, who arrived in Nanking, Nov. 26 from Sian.

With a view to arousing public interest in the reconstruction work proceeding in the Northwest, two expert photographers of the Publicity Committee of Central Party Headquarters arrived in Sian this week to make films of the engineering operations on the Szechuan-Shensi Inter-Provincial Highway and other activities.

Installation of a city telephone service in Sian, provincial of Shensi, has been completed. The service will be in operation in January, it is announced.

A total of 3,046 kilometers of highways is now open to traffic in Chekiang province, according to the statistics compiled by the Highway Bureau of the National Economic Council; 2,129 kilometers are operated by the Provincial Government and 917 kilometers by private interests.

The Fukein Provincial Department of Reconstruction Nov. 23 despatched two engineering corps to survey various highway projects, one for the Yungan-Tatien Highway, in southern Fukien, the other the Yunsiao-Chaoan Highway, in the extreme southwestern part of the province.

Construction of Canton-Hankow Railway Progresses

The northern and southern sections of the Canton-Hankow Railway are expected to be connected with each other next August. The opening of a total of 17 tunnels in the southern section, it is learned, has been completed. Of these tunnels the longest measures 400 meters in length, while the shortest about 46 meters. The whole line is expected to be opened to traffic by the end of next year.

Light Railway to Connect Copper Fields in Szechuan

For the purpose of exploiting the copper ores in Penghsien, northwestern Szechuan, the Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission is planning to build a light railway linking up the district with Chengtu, the provincial capital.

Nanking, Hangchow Railways Collect $1,726,780 During October

The total receipts of the Nanking-Shanghai and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways for the month of October amounted to $1,726,780.27, including $1,238,833.45 from the Nanking-Shanghai line and $487,946.82 from the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line, according to figures compiled by the joint Railway Administration. As compared with the corresponding month last year, the earnings of the Nanking-Shanghai line show a decrease of 3.28 per cent and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line 13.46 per cent.

Yunnan-Annam Railway Tariff Revision Negotiations to Be Started

Negotiations between the Chinese and the French representatives for a revision of the special treaty concerning the Yunnan-Annam Railway and the radio stations established in the border regions of Yunnan and Annam are scheduled to be started at the end of this month at Kunming, Provincial Capital of Yunnan, according to a telegram received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Chang Wei-tsu, technical expert dispatched by the Ministry to Yunnan for the purpose.

C.M.S.N. Appointments Confirmed by Nanking

In compliance with a petition of the Ministry of Communications, the National Government Nov. 20 confirmed the reappointment of Messrs. Lu Hsueh-po, Wu Chu-tung, Yung Chung-chin, and Huang King-yung to continue their office as members of the Supervisory Committee, and Messrs. Hu Pi-kiang, Wang Hsiao-lai, Chang Ying, and Huang Kiang-chuan as directors, of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company at Shanghai.

Shanghai Oil Extraction Plants Resume Work

All the oil extraction plants in Shanghai which suspended operations some months ago in protest to the imposition of additional taxes by the Kwangtung authorities against resumed work on November 22.

KUOMINTANG CONGRESS CLOSES WITH IMPORTANT MANIFESTO; NANKING ATTEMPTS READJUSTMENT OF NORTH CHINA SITUATION

(*Continued from page 454*)

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires called on Mr. Shigemitsu Nov. 25 and informed him officially that the Nanking Government was ready to discuss with Japan concrete and effective measures for the promotion of relations between China and Japan. He expressed the hope of the National Government for the opening of negotiations in Nanking between General Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, who is now in Nanking, and A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, with a view to placing the relations between the two countries on a satisfactory basis. Mr. Shigemtsu replied that the Japanese Government favored the proposal made by the Chinese Government, and expresssed the hope that the Nanking Government would make the necessary preparations for the holding of conversations between Mr. Ariyoshi and responsible Nanking officials as soon as possible. Mr. Shigemitsu added that it was absolutely necessary to readjust the relations between China, Japan and "Manchukuo" in North China.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Foreign Office told a press conference on Nov. 25 that General Chiang Kai-shek had accepted in principle the three-point program presented by the Foreign Minister, K. Hirota. He failed, however, to disclose the nature of the program, but declared that the Japanese Government expected China to make concrete proposals in this connection.

C. T. WANG DENIES POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF JAPAN TRIP

Dr. C. T. Wang, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Fan Kwang, Customs Superintendent Hangchow, left Shanghai for Japan aboard the *President Jefferson* Nov. 26, on a mission stated to have no political significance.

Prior to his departure, Dr. Wang, according to the *Shanghai Nippo* was strongly advised by Maj.-Gen. Isogai, Japanese military attache in Shanghai, not to make the trip at the present time. The Japanese military attache is quoted to have told Dr. Wang that his trip might result in general misunderstanding. In reply, Dr. Wang is quoted in the Japanese paper to have told Maj.-Gen. Isogai that his trip to Japan was of a purely private nature.

Following the conference of Government leaders in the night of Nov. 25 at the residence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Chang Chun, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, left Nanking for Shanghai to confer with Akira Ariyoshi, Ambassador to China, and Maj.-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Japanese military attache. Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will join Gen. Chang in his conversations with the Japanese officials, *Rengo* reported.

Rengo further reported that the Chinese leaders conferring agreed to regulate Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and also to discuss the projected reorganization of the government at the first session of the new Executive Committee on December 1.

The report that Japanese consuls in South China will hold a conference at Hongkong, on November 30 is causing considerable apprehension at Canton. Although Japanese sources declare that the conference will deal with purely consular and trade affairs, Chinese circles believe that Sino-Japanese relations in the South will be discussed at the parely. In view of recent developmnts in North China, Chinese circles in Canton are closely watching Japanese activities in Canton.

YIN JU-KENG SETS UP PUPPET REGIME IN EASTERN HOPEI

In a small building in Tungchow's ancient Confucian temple, the "Autonomous Government of East Hopei" was unceremoniously inaugurated under the chairmanship of Yin Ju-keng, Administrative Commissioner of the Luantung Demilitarized Zone, in the morning of Nov. 25, according to a *Reuter* report. No flag was hoisted, no salute of guns was fired—for the simple reason that the new regime has no flag, while its heaviest armament is a Peace Preservation Corps rifle. *Reuter's* correspondent spoke to many educated residents of Tungchow, Chinese and foreign, but none of them knew that a change of regime was impending or that they were living in a new capital.

In a long, narrow room with paper windows, and heated by a small, primitive coal stove, nine men sat down without fuss or ado formally to take office as the "East Hopei Autonomous Council," while outside stood six members of the Peace Preservation Corps on guard and a handful of Chinese and foreign press correspondents from Peiping. Complete quiet reigned throughout the ramshackle old town. The Council of Nine, which controls the whole of the demilitarized zone with four nearby hsien (districts)—Hsiangho, Paoti, Changping and Ningho—consists of Yin Ju-kong (Chairman), Chih Tsung-mo (vice-Chairman), Wang Sha-tsai, Chang Ching-yu, Chang Yen-tien, Li Hai-tien, Chow Lei, Li Yuan-cheng and Yin Ti-hsin. Five of them are commanders of units of the Peace Preservation Corps.

Interviewed by *Reuter* after the inauguration, Yin Ju-keng, whose brother-in-law is a high Japanese military officer, denied that there was Japanese pressure behind the movement, or that the new government had in any way violated the Tangku Truce (by which the demilitarized zone was established in May, 1933). He said he had telegraphed to the leaders of the five Northern provinces—Hopei, Shansi, Suiyuan, Chahar and Shantung urging them to join with him in forming an autonomous government for North China, but even if they failed to do so he and his associates would carry on as an autonomist, not a separatist government." The new government, added Mr. Yin, would take over everything in the area under their control, including the railways, but with the exception of the salt and Customs revenues. Asked about the future of the Kailan Mining Administration and similar foreign industries in the zone, Mr. Yin said their status under the new regime would be unchanged. Mr. Yin added that he had under his command 16,000 men of the Peace Preservation Corps and 10,000 militiamen, while, if necessary, he thought be could raise, and arm with rifles, a further 100,000 men.

Mr. Yin stated that, with the inauguration of the new government, he had abolished the office of Administrative Commissioner of the Demilitarized Zone. The new government, he said, would be responsible henceforth for public security. He promised full protection for foreigners. He also announced that he would cooperate with the Japanese and "Manchukuo."

NANKING ORDERS YIN'S ARREST, HO YING-CHIN NAMED NORTH CHINA CHIEF

The Central authorities acted to reassert their authority in North China Nov. 26, when the Executive Yuan, after a meeting that morning, ordered the Hopei Provincial Government to dismiss and arrest Yin Ju-keng, self-proclaimed head of the new Hopei Autonomous Government," at Tungchow. Several sweeping changes in the administration of North China were also ordered, including:

Abolition of the Peiping Branch Military Council and the transfer of its functions to the Military Affairs Commission, of which General Chiang Kai-shek is chairman.

Appointment of General Ho Ying-chin, the War Minister, to be resident representative of the Executive Yuan at Peiping.

Appointmnt of General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander of Peiping and Tientsin, to the new Office of Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar.

The Executive Yuan at the meeting also decided to abolish the special administrator's offices for the Chihsien-Miyun and Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Areas respectively, and to instruct Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Pacification Commissioner

for Hopei and Chahar, to assume full responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Hopei.

The Ministry of Finance received a telegram from the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Tangshan saying that Mr. Yin Ju-keng had demanded the surrender of the bureau. In reply the ministry instructed the head of the bureau to resist the demand and to carry on his functions as usual.

Meanwhile, the Control Yuan has sent a petition to the National Government, asking that the Hopei authorities be instructed to take drastic effective measures against Mr. Yin.

Immediate suppression of the autonomy movement, by armed force if necessary, was urged by Gen. Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, in a telegram to Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander of the Tientsin-Peiping Garrison. Simultaneously, Gen. Shang sent a circular dispatch to all the hsien magistrates in the province and chiefs of Peace Preservation Corps units urging them to refuse to obey orders issued by the "self-styled autonomous government" and lounselling a "prudest attitude."

The majority of the magistrates in the demilitarized zone have expressed dissatisfaction with the "Autonomous Government of East Hopei" proclaimed by Yin Ju-keng Nov. 25. The prevalent dissatisfaction among the magistrates is evidenced in the arrival at Paoting Nov. 25 of several district magistrates in the demilitarized zone, including those of Linyu and Loting, two of the largest districts of the zone.

General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi, left Nanking suddenly in General Chiang Kai-shek's airplane for Taiyuan, Shansi, in the afternoon of Nov. 26. General Yen came to Nanking on October 26 with the reported object of obtaining certain assurances from the Central authorities regarding autonomist pressure in North China. Circumstances suggest that the assurances he sought have not been lacking.

TRANQUILITY RESTORED IN TIENTSIN AFTER COUP FAILURE

After its disturbing experience Nov. 25, when autonomist elements made an abortive attempt to stage a coup, the Chinese city in Tientsin is now again quiet. Some excitement was caused in the morning of Nov. 26, when two Japanese airplanes were seen flying over the city. The machines circled over Tientsin almost the whole day long, and finally alighted in a field in the vicinity of the Nankai Race Course, which the Japanese are at present using as an airdrome.

Under the supervision of Japanese officers, Chinese coolies are busy leveling a plot of land adjoining the International Race Course and the railway. It is reported that the field will be used for aviation purposes. Two hundred Japanese troops left Luanhsien Nov. 26 for Peiping.

Reliable Chinese reports state that several thousand Japanese troops have penetrated Kupeikow and are now stationed between Kupeikow and Miyun.

Strong opposition to any movement aiming at the detachment of North China from the Nanking Government is expressed in a circular telegram issued Nov. 24 by the chancellors and deans of four government universities including the Tsinghua and National Universities in Peiping. The telegram, which, among others, is signed by Dr. Chiang Monlin, Chancellor of the National University, Peiping, and Dr. Hu Shih, the famous philosopher and educator, also urges the National Government to do everything possible to maintain the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

JAPANESE OCCUPY FENGTAI STATION NEAR PEIPING

Ninety Japanese soldiers took over control of the Fengtai railway station on the morning of Nov. 27 and commandeered a number of passenger coaches and freight wagons belonging to the Peiping-Hankow railway, and also took over the Chinese military telephone lines, according to a *Reuter* report.

The Fengtai station is a large junction 12 miles south of Peiping, on the line to Tientsin, and near the boundary of the so-called "East Hopei Autonomous State" proclaimed in the Demilitarized Zone on Nov. 25 by Yin Ju-keng.

Some observers attribute the move to reports of contemplated action by Chinese troops against the new regime—which the Japanese claim would be an infringement of the Tangku Truce (by which the Demilitarized Zone was established in May, 1933).

A Japanese military train of 17 cars passed through Shanhaikuan headed for Tientsin in the morning of Nov. 27.

SUN AND HAN ASK KUOMINTANG TO SURRENDER ADMINISTRATIVE POWER

Surrender of administrative power by the Kuomintang to the Chinese people as soon as possible was alleged to have been demanded by General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, in a telegram addressed to the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang, according to a *Rengo* message Nov. 14. In his telegram dated November 12, it was disclosed, General Han demanded that the National Congress of the Kuomintang decide upon a program for the convocation of the People's Assembly at a definite date. Upon convocation of the People's Assembly, he further demanded that the constitution be formulated and promulgated, thereby surrendering to the Chinese nation the administrative power held by the Kuomintang since the establishment of the Chinese Republic 24 years ago.

Interviewed by the *Central News Agency* Nov. 21, a spokesman of the Waichiaopu declared he is unaware of a "strong attitude" toward the Hopei situation on the part of Great Britain and the United States as is rumoured. The spokesman asserted however that British and American Governments are apparently deeply concerned over the situation in the North.

A *Reuter* message from Washington Nov. 23 states that officials of the State Department are anxiously surveying the situation in North China where an autonomous government has been proclaimed in East Hopei. They are stated to be planning a further consultation with the British authorities. A co-operative policy is expected, plus general opposition to the progressive division of China.

The *Daily News* (London) states that "Japanese diplomats, with the military, are committed to the eventual welding of China into the Japanese Empire of Asia. The clash of opinion only concerns when to hit next. The Japanese will be the number one menace to the British Empire when they rule the entire Far East."

Analyzing the situation in China, the *Morning Post* (London) on Nov. 25 expressed the belief that Hopei's secession will be followed by a similar move on the part of Chahar. The newspaper stressed the power of the militarist party in Japan and concluding by saying: "That is a development which cannot but excite regret among all true friends of Japan, for it is by constitutional methods that she achieved her present greatness.

COMMUNIST LEADERS ASSURE NANKING OF ANTI-JAPANESE INTENTIONS

According to a report in *Kung Shan Jih Pao* in Hongkong, following the opening of the recent session of the National Kuomintang Congress, which shows the unification of the views of various leaders of the country, many prominent Communist leaders, Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung, Pen Teh-hwei, Hsu Hsiang-chuan, Chang Kuo-tao, Chow En-lai and others have telegraphed the Nanking Government to the effect that they will cease their hostilities against Nanking, and will join in the attack against the Japanese. "With more than 200,000 troops," states the telegram, "they will rush to the front in North China to embark on a bitter attack against the Japanese imperialism." A copy of the telegram was transmitted to Canton from Nanking.